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Notes on Japanese Grammar.

By Benjamin Smith Lyman.

II.- Orthography.

The object of these notes is to discuss not the very imperfect Japanese and Chinese methods of writing now in vogue in Japan; nor on the other hand any ideally perfect system of writing, such as may come into general use at some far distant time; but rather the best and most practical method for general adoption in the more immediate future; and that wisdom must be with the Roman alphabet. There has been so much diversity hitherto in the modes of romanizing Japanese that it is worth while to inquire which of the three or more regular systems already set up should be maintained and whether or not any further modifications are needed. It will therefore be necessary to consider not only the reasons why the Roman alphabet should be adopted by Japan; but also the principles on which a romanizing system should be based; and finally to give the details of such a system.

The reason for generally adopting the Roman alphabet in Japan is certainly not a wish to obtain

Note on Advance Payments.

by Benjamin Rathbone.

II.- Orthography.

greater beauty by exchanging the graceful Chinese characters for our plain, if not even uncouth, letters as printed nowadays, but rather a wish to have a method of writing more complete phonetically than the Japanese kana, far more practical in many ways and more easily learned than the Chinese characters, and abandoned by the removal of a most serious barrier to bring Japan into closer relationship with our western and its civilization. The adoption of Roman letters is furthermore very important as a help in the cultivation and more complete developement of pure Japanese, which is now used mainly by the ignorant only, and which as long as Chinese characters are prevalently used (and consequently read as Chinese, with the effect of grossly barbarizing the language of the educated both in its spoken words and written idiom), is like a smaller tree overshadowed and repressed by the dense foliage of a lofty encompassing forest.

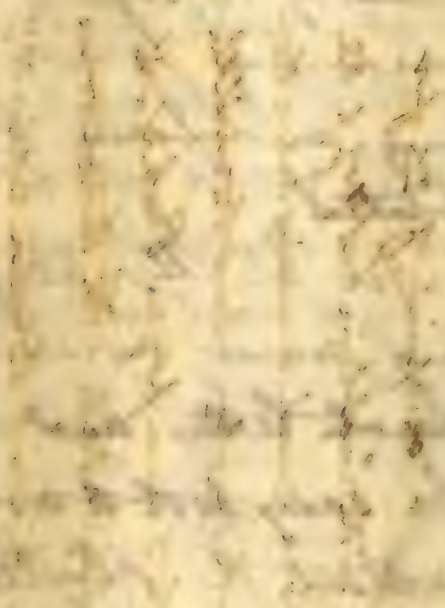
The difficulty to young Japanese of learning a sufficient number of Chinese characters and of keeping up their knowledge of them is very great as they are well aware; though it is perhaps not quite beyond [illegible] comparison with the corresponding [illegible] learning our irregular English [illegible] Chinese [illegible]

D

a great ~~advantage~~ merit of a most admirable training
the hand (possibly to ~~the~~ eye) that may afterwards be
of very great use in drawing or even in other matters.
But in romanizing Japanese it is not impossible to
avoid in a very great measure the irregularities of
our spelling; and by simplifying very much the
arts of reading and writing not only to add very much
to the number of those who can acquire them at all
and thereby gain the key to all learning, but to widen
very greatly the opportunities of those who are seeking
after enlightenment within the limits of a lifetime and
especially within those of easily learning y. th. Of course
it is the average enlightenment of the nation that is
the measure of its civilization, a matter in which
the Japanese are eager not to be outstripped by west-
ern countries; and they perceive instinctively and
correctly that our more practical alphabet is in
many ways, besides the facility of learning to use it,
an important advantage, and that it is far better
adapted to the needs of modern times, not only to print-
ing but to easy and rapid writing or reading without strain
upon the eyes and attention, and yet to the great re-
duction of the bulk of books (as well as manuscripts),
and so to their ready consultation, their more conve-
nient accumulation in libraries, their greater che-
apness and wider diffusion among the people.

Even the smaller but not unimportant details of our mode of writing from left to right are more practical than the Japanese and Chinese method, in which hand and pen have not to pass over the freshly written words with danger either of blurring them or inadvertently concealing them. It is very plain that our alphabet is far better suited than the Chinese characters or even the Japanese kana to represent the sounds of speech, the prime object after all of every method of writing, whether characters are used for whole words or single syllables or separate sounds; and the adoption of Roman letters would do away with many a vexatious delay and inconvenience. No doubt that arises from the use of the present methods, especially in the reading and writing of proper names, but also frequently in trying to make out the proper sense or meaning of common written words. The making and using of dictionaries would be immensely facilitated.

An ideally perfect alphabet and mode of writing must no doubt represent every sound by a separate letter and only one sound by each letter and be easy both to write and to read and be learned without the slightest confusion to all languages learned by means of the Roman alphabet.



and gradations of sound that occur in the multitude of languages on the earth can ever possibly be represented by separate characters at once easily formed and [illegible] read as the sounds can be distinguished by the ear; but all will probably admit that the general adoption of such an alphabet will not by any means speedily take place, and that in the mean time at least the Roman alphabet will continue to be the one used by the greater part of the more civilized portions of the world, and that [illegible] in some respects an admirable compromise of the difficulties referred to ~~hinted at~~. At all events I am ready to make such an admission, although believing myself the inventor long since of such an ideal, rational, universal alphabet.

An attempt to convert the Roman alphabet into a Universal or Standard Alphabet may be valuable for the writing of vocabularies and grammars of new languages to be used with comparative ease and precision by professed philologists; but it is preposterous to suppose that such an alphabet, peppered with dots and bristling with accents, can ever be suited to practical use for a whole people. It is already bad enough to have to dot our i and cross the t. Efforts have sometimes been made to increase the number of sounds represented by the Roman letters through slight changes [illegible] but as strongly is the taste of men opposed to such [illegible] so seldom have the changes been [illegible]

keeping with the simple character of the alphabet, that, although the G derived from C gained a complete foothold in early times, the ȝ and Ȝ still at the end of hundred years have scarcely been admitted to some dictionaries and other modern books. The crossed D for English th in this has long since disappeared; and all the complicated changes of form suggested by the phoneticians, however useful and easy to learn, seem never to have made any approach towards satisfying the taste or the practical common sense of the general public.

The most that appears to be practically feasible in reforming the use of the Roman alphabet and not opposed to its ancient spirit is simply to drop letters that are not needed, either because they represent compound sounds, or because two letters have the same sound to represent new sounds by a combination of the old letters; to use each letter only for one sound or for a few that are closely related and that can be readily distinguished by their collocation, or easily taken up by the memory; and to use in different languages the same letter for sounds that are nearly alike, without any attempt at a more universal character, treating the special grammatical notes for a full explanation of the precise differences. Of course in certain languages an unusual number of allied sounds may require an uncommon exercise of [illegible] example. As three t sounds in

Hindustani (if so many be really sounded by the natives), and the "cerebral" sounds generally, though even there, without going beyond the [illegible] of letters contentedly used by the Germans for the simple sound of English sh, a cerebral sound might perhaps without confusion be marked by the addition of r to the letter used for the corresponding common sound. But happily in Japanese there are no such extraordinary difficulties.

The representation of accents or tones is so foreign to the Roman alphabet that in languages, like the Chinese, where they are important, it seems reasonable to use separate accents for the different inflections of the voice; also to use ^[illegible] a short curved line for short quantity; and perhaps for slowness, as opposite of abruptness, a small ring added to the accent; placing such signs either above or below the vowel according as the pitch is high or low; using a dot, if need be, to mark the pitch in the single case of the absence of other signs; and so giving by a simple sign composed of at most two parts the twenty-four combinations given in Edkins' Mandarin Grammar as the whole number of possible Chinese tones. The four really different tones of the Mandarin dialect in that system need at most only a grave or an [illegible] below the vowel; e.g.

the first tone ("shang ping") would have either no accent at all or a grave accent above the vowel; the second tone ("shang") would have an acute accent below the vowel; the third tone ("chu") would have a grave accent below; the fourth tone is "distributed among the other four"; and the fifth tone ("hia ping") would have an acute accent above (or else an inverted circumflex above). Of course in ordinary books the Mandarin dialect with these easily written accents would be the standard; but even in writing any one of the separate dialects of China the tone signs might perhaps be abbreviated [illegible] only their most essential portions. In the Japanese use of Chinese words it is, however, probably quite unnecessary to mark the tones at all, except possibly in versifying.

In romanizing Japanese it is not reasonable to suppose that a system of transliteration can ever be popularly used that aims chiefly for the benefit of philologists to perpetuate all the irregularities of the present very imperfect Japanese orthography, even though they be the record of some ancient pronunciation now obsolete. Such a system might indeed be applied to ancient books, in order to give the sounds intended by their writers; but for a lit reason should not be used for the present living [illegible]

The simplest mode of transliterating written Japanese into Roman letters is the one already in favor among the Japanese themselves being the easiest for them to learn. It represents the consonants of each group in the "fifty sound" arrangement by a single Roman letter, for example, by simple t not only before a, e and o but before i where it is pronounced like English ch, and before u where it is pronounced ts. In the same way s is made to stand for shi. There is in such irregularity no confusion as far as the present Japanese are concerned, because the habits of their organs of speech absolutely require them to convert a t before i into ch and before u into ts, and an s before i into sh (and the sounds ch and ts before other vowels are written ti and tu, analogous to the kana writing). But in spite of the simplicity and easiness to the Japanese of this method as far as the transliteration of written words is concerned, it departs perhaps rather too widely from the principles that require in the reduction of a spoken language to Roman writing as much as possible of phonetic consistency (one sound for each letter), phonetic ... (one letter or combination of letters for each ... ... letters for the ...

sounds throughout as large a portion of mankind as possible).

The same reasons would shut out from discussion whatever the French mode of transliteration in which the simple u sound appears as ou, the English ch as tch and the English j as dj.

Indeed the principle just mentioned of using Roman letters as they are already used by the greater number of men who use them at all seems to be the most practical guide towards accomplishing the chief result desired by the Japanese, namely, the conversion of their orthography into one resembling as far as possible that already most in use in the most civilized part of the world. The main object is not the mere case of transition from the present Japanese writing to the new, still less the making it easy for foreigners to learn the present mode, or for philologists to set forth the ancient pronunciation of modern speech, nor yet to use Roman letters with the value they had among the ancient Romans; but rather to use them as they are now most commonly used.

As for the details, then, of the best way of Romanizing Japanese (not merely transliterating [illegible] that in regard to the vowels in general

the talkers and writers of English, though more merous than those of any other one language, may yield as a minority to the [illegible] use of the letters in question among other nations, and happily so, as in English the irregularity in the use is extremely great. [illegible] used for sounds similar [illegible] in German, Italian, Spanish and French, except the [illegible] sounds [illegible] as already [illegible] not always exactly the same as in those western languages, yet they are so nearly similar as to leave no doubt as to the choice of the letter for each sound. There is no need whatever of diacritical marks to increase the number of vowel sounds for the cases of short i and [illegible] and perhaps other short vowels can easily be borne in mind; and [illegible] confusion. There seems to be no serious objection to the indication of the nasal vowels by the added letter n, as already customary in French, the chief western language where such sounds occur, a method corresponding closely to the present Japanese usage, and causing no troublesome confusion whatever. The h as representing a whispered vowel should be [illegible] as in all western languages ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible]

The double vowels would undoubtedly much [illegible] be written by doubling the letter of the single vowel; and the only objection to doing so is that the double oo suggests to readers of English a sound already provided for by the letter u. But the objection seems hardly strong enough; for the mode of writing the vowels generally is not to be based on the English, and [illegible] [illegible] the double oo is a long o. If necessary [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (diaeresis) may be written [illegible] a mark that on the other hand might cause the vowel to be mistaken for another German sound. There is perhaps no serious objection, for the benefit of English readers or for [illegible] of space, to writing optionally the double oo (and other double vowels) by a single letter with a long mark or circumflex over it; though even that leads foreigners into pronouncing the letter as merely a single emphatic long vowel instead of two, and by the frequent omission of the mark to still greater error. The use of a long mark or wave shaped circumflex in that way for the repetition of a letter (even of a consonant) is sanctioned by old usage. The common angular circumflex is perhaps needed also in some Chinese dialects for the "rising circumflex" [illegible] the "falling circumflex" to be distinguished [illegible] by simple [illegible]

[illegible]

The consonants can hardly be disposed of so readily in a lump; ~~[illegible]~~ but the b, d, g, k, m, n, p, r, s, t, w and z should be used essentially as they in all western languages, in spite of the slight difference in the mode of forming some of the sounds in different countries. [illegible interlinear addition] The only doubt can be how to write the English ng, f, of the consonants ch and sh.

Since the sound of English ng is considered only provincial variation (though a very wide spread one) of the g (as in get), and in the provinces where used replaces the g with great uniformity except in easily remembered cases; and this is really a simple sound, it seems unnecessary to use a separate letter or combination of letters for it. If any be used, the English and German usage should doubtless prevail and the sound be written ng.

As regards g and j it can hardly be disputed that in Japanese they should have the same value as in English, the prevailing language as to numbers (that use the Roman alphabet) in the western world and especially as in the East, and apparently likely to become more and more so everywhere, as it fortunately deserves to for its grammatical simplicity, its excellent adaptation to the needs of both talking and writing, and those [illegible] have that value in [illegible]

spite of the fact that both of them have in German the more ancient sounds.

In respect to ch and sh the English usage must for like reasons prevail, although they are not single letters for single sounds. Something might be said in favor of using for ch the otherwise useless c, or, as the Japanese seem at present to prefer, the t (though before other vowels than i they use ts); but both seem too great a violation of the principles laid down. It would also be a great convenience if our obstinate accidental conservatism would sanction the use of a reversed j for sh just like the reversal of s and z for a similar difference of sound. In the same way a reversed long ſ for sh and perhaps a reversed f for the [illegible] th would be very convenient. Such reversed letters would not only be easy to read when printed but would be very easy to write. But the use of ch and sh, combinations of h with other letters to represent simple sounds, is to a great degree in conformity with ancient Roman usage, where ph, th and ch only were used to represent simple Greek sounds; and in Japanese too such a method would cause no confusion since the language has not the combinations (so common in some countries) of the ph, th and ch of uphill, [illegible] [illegible]. In all those Roman cases to be sure,

resemblance of the sound to the ordinary sound of letter before the h is slightly greater than it is in common ch. Nevertheless it is better even here to to our rule of following the prevalent modern in orthography, merely extending to the use of letters the rule that the best authorities have for thousands of years expressly acknowledged as the only possible and practical one in other grammatical and rhetorical matters, "the law and test of correct speech."

The Japanese alphabet, then, would consist of twenty one letters: a, b, c, d, e, g, h, i, j, k, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, w, y, z. Of course the other Roman letters could be used, if desired, for foreign words; the introduction of which into Japanese is often so convenient to students of our western arts and sciences, and would be so very greatly facilitated by exchanging the present cumbrous characters for our alphabet.

The "fifty sounds," with the addition of two series of equally simple syllables now written in Japanese with two characters each, and of the series of nasal vowels indicated by the letter n, would be written as follows:

a, i, u, e, o,

an, in, un, en, on,

ki, ku, ka, ke,

sa, shi, su, se, so,
sha, shi, shu, (she), sho,
ta, chi tsu, te, to,
cha, chi, chu, (che), cho,
na, ni, nu, ne, no,
ha, hi, hu, he, ho,
ma, mi, mu, me, mo,
ya, i, yu, (ye), yo,
ra, ri, ru, re, ro,
wa, i, u, e (wo);

and the corresponding "impure sounds":

ga, gi, gu, ge, go,
za, (zhi), (zu), ze, zo,
da, ji, dzu, de, do,
ja, ji, ju, (je), jo,
ba, bi, bu, be, bo;

and the "half impure":

pa, pi, pu, pe, po;

making a hundred syllables in all, including 5 or more repetitions of syllables that do not occur in the Japanese of Yedo and Kiyoto. Surely there can be no serious difficulty to the Japanese in learning so simple a table to replace this.

The syllables she, che, ye, wi, we, wo, zha, zhi, zhu, zhe, zho, zu, je do not seem to occur in the present spoken language of Yedo and Kiyoto. Ye (except in some provinces, as for example, Higo) is found only in the recitation of the "fifty sounds," and wo as distinguished from simple o seems also not to be found elsewhere. The fact that the protrusion of the lips for the Japanese o is more marked than for our o in lord may account for the incorrect impression that a w exists before it, especially when following [illegible]. In the word iwo, iwau (sulphur), derived from iwau, the combination wo no doubt does occur; and perhaps in some other like cases. Some Japanese maintain that zu and dzu are both distinctly heard at Yedo or Kiyoto in correspondence with their two kana characters, but the idea would appear to be an illustration of the desire already mentioned to find a difference in pronunciation where one exists in writing. Nevertheless, in some provinces or individuals there may be such a distinction, or perhaps zu may be used always instead of dzu. Je is said to be used near Kiyoto instead of ze. Sha, shu, sho, cha, chu, cho are now written in kana shiya, shiyu, shiyo, chiya, chiyu, chiyo; and the other kana combinations, shia, shiu, shio, chia, chiu, chio (if they all occur) might probably to be [illegible] [illegible] syllables, though by foreigners often pronounced

The ~~clumsy~~ Japanese modes of indicating the doubling of the sound of consonants, by writing the character for tsu before p, t, ch, s, sh and k, and sometimes ku before k and n before m, should not by any means be copied in romanizing modern Japanese. Strict analogy requires even that the ch and sh should in such a case be written double as they commonly are in romanizing Indian languages though the first sound of the first ch is scarcely distinguishable by the ear from t, and that of the first sh from s. Indeed the two halves of a double consonant [illegible] [illegible] halves of a single one emphasized and sometimes slightly separated.

The custom of some foreigners to write n instead of m before p, b, m, is inconsistent with Japanese pronunciation and with the laws of euphony of most languages.

The y after a vowel following other consonants than sh or ch is often dropped by mere carelessness in foreign pronunciation (that may, however, by this time have become well established); as in miya, riyō, daimiyō, Tokiyō, Kiyoto; but there is nothing in good native pronunciation or writing to sanction such a practice, and sometimes the meaning would become different by the omission.

the object in romanizing Japanese for the Japanese is different from what is aimed at in anglicizing or gallicizing or germanizing a Japanese word, and that the methods must often be extremely unlike.

The differences, then, between the system of romanizing here recommended and that of Dr. Hepburn, which has already deservedly made more progress than any other towards general acceptance among foreigners, consist merely in writing hu instead of fu, in dropping the silent (or only provincial y of ye, and w of wo, and in preferably writing the double vowels as well as consonants in full, and in using, if desired, certain accents for these words.

Hirakawa Chō; 14 Jun. 1878.

Genl K. S. Otori,

Chief of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible].

My dear General:

I have to thank you for your favor of the day before yesterday, received [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] your memorandum of [illegible].

The only important change that I have to propose in the memorandum is the one I have written in red ink [illegible], namely including "in lieu of" and "in addition to". The error may have arisen from some misunderstanding of the language; for I think you could hardly have misunderstood the [illegible]. I [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible] and could hardly [illegible] [illegible] that I have done in the past that [illegible] [illegible] working fifteen months without one Sunday for the sake of having three weeks of holidays [illegible] [illegible].

I am,

My dear General,

Very truly yours,

[illegible]

Horace [illegible] [illegible]

New Haven Conn. 14 June 1876.

My dear Wilson:

Your favor of the 10th inst. came duly to hand.

I am pleased to learn

[illegible] Chi; 14 Jan. 1874.

Genl. [illegible],

Chief Director, [illegible].

My dear General:

I beg to inform you that [illegible] returned to [illegible] on Saturday morning, day before yesterday; and am,

My dear General,

Yours very truly,

Benj: Smith Lyman.

[illegible], 15 Jan. 187[illegible]

Gen. H. Capron,

[illegible]

My dear General:

According to the request of your [illegible] of yesterday afternoon, I send you herewith my [illegible] for the proposed endorsement.

But as it will be useless to make the endorsement unless we come to some satisfactory understanding in regard to the matter of the [illegible] we [illegible] in my letter of 16 December last, I should be glad to hear what you have to propose in regard to it.

Not doubting, however, that the affair will be [illegible] adjusted, I am,

My dear General,

Very truly yours,

Benj. Smith Lyman.

Hirakawa Cho; 15 Jan. 1876.

Genl. K. T. Otori;

Chief Secretary [illegible]

My dear General:

I have to thank you for your favor of yesterday, which implies that the Public Works [illegible] [illegible] the plan [illegible] of [illegible] you a year and a half [illegible] my survey [illegible] Geological Survey of Japan.

In that case there is one point on which I should be glad to have a clear understanding at the outset and I am sure you will admit the justice of my view; it is namely, that this should be not merely [illegible] survey of Japan but the [illegible] Geological Survey of all Japan (except Hokkaido), and that it [illegible] extremely desirable that the Public Works [illegible] [illegible] his influence to gain the consent of [illegible] in the heads of the different Government Departments thereto. I do not by any means insist that all the geological work done [by] the different Departments outside of mine should [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] never even that it should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

though I could not refuse to give advice on such matters when required. But what I do think ought to be insisted on is that there should be more co-operation than hitherto; for the Mombusho, the [illegible], the Kōgakuryo, the Kōzanryo (and perhaps for aught I know) have all been doing more or less of geological work quite independently of the work of our survey and of course to much disadvantage on the whole than if the results were combined. What I ask is simply that it shall be agreed on all sides that in case of any official geological or mineralogical or mining or metallurgical investigations, journeys or explorations undertaken by any Department either through Japanese or foreign officials or employés, I shall be informed of the fact in advance, that reports on such investigations, journeys or explorations shall in every case be prepared and addressed, not necessarily to me, but, if preferred, to the proper head of the office that undertakes the work, and that those reports either in print or in manuscript shall be put in my hands in order to enable me either by publishing them in full or in substance [illegible] [illegible] this bureau.

ment) to make out a more complete and exact account of the geology of the empire than it would be possible for any one man to do alone. It might, of course, be understood, if you prefer, that in case of publishing in full such reports from any other office the expense of doing so should be borne by that office, which gets the credit of the same.

I think too that it would be desirable to have all the specimens (except perhaps the duplicates) that may be gathered at the expense of the government on such journeys put together in one large collection for the Geological Survey of Japan. Each collector might of course be allowed to keep his specimens in his own hands for a reasonable length of time while he is preparing his report; and there would be no objection to his gathering duplicates for a separate collection owned by his own office. The multiplication, however, of many small separate, less perfect and less instructive collections would not only be less desirable but would be quite needless, since the collection of the Geological Survey could be kept accessible to all and collections open to the public.

Perhaps the difference [illegible] would [illegible]

[illegible] office; but [illegible]

well as the public generally, would [illegible] arrangement; and, if necessary, the [illegible] [illegible] department would be indicated by a [illegible] special color. The different departments [illegible] [illegible] the specimens [illegible] belonging the specimens, such as tables, [illegible]

It seems that by such united labor the [illegible] and each branch of the government would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the present mode of [illegible] independent, perhaps [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the same work may be done [illegible] [illegible], in order to avoid such a result, [illegible] may not be done at all, and frequently [illegible] [illegible] offices may be arranged [illegible] [illegible] many ways.

I [illegible] the plan I propose would all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] responsibility, but it seems to me [illegible] results [illegible] be obtained would make [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] important unofficial [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] be obtained

[illegible] [illegible]

No. 17, Yochōme, Hirakawa Chō, Koji Machi, Tokyo.

Drummond Hay Esq.
Japan Mail, Yokohama.

Dear Sir:

I have to thank you for your [illegible] [illegible] probably want 200 [illegible] copies of it [illegible] paper. Please [illegible] at the head "Reprinted from the Japan Weekly Mail of [illegible]" with the date of the original printing. If not too inconvenient I should like to see the proof before the extra copies are printed.

In your reprint of the mail edition I would suggest that [illegible] "[illegible]" appears in it, the word "[illegible]" be corrected (twice) [illegible]. [illegible] to correct [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]'s dictionary what was right. Also may [illegible] [illegible].

Also on page 32, [illegible] thirds the way down the [illegible] column "the [illegible] and unaccented condition of the i" [illegible] [illegible] mentioned as occurring sometimes with both i [illegible]. A [illegible] line of the manuscript was omitted.

I enclose also herewith a few changes I would like to make in the manuscript sent this week. The long one for p. 1 [illegible] simply be pasted over the last six lines of the page.

I would beg too, if not too inconvenient to you, that the proof be sent up in time for me to correct it outside of office hours ([illegible] to 3).

Yours very truly,

Benj. Smith Lyman.

[Instead of the last 5 lines of p. 17]

[illegible] of dzu. Je is said to be used at Nagasaki instead of [illegible]

[illegible], sho, cha, chu, cho, ja, ju, jo are now written [illegible] sha, shu,

[illegible], shiyo, chiya, chiyu, chiyo, jiya, jiyu, jiyo; and [illegible]

[illegible] combinations, shia, shiu, shio, chia, chiu, chio, jia, jiu, jio

[illegible] all which ought to be still be written [illegible]

[illegible], since they are by natives clearly so sounded, though by foreign [illegible]

pronounced as one syllable.

Page 10, last line but one for "Romanizing" write: Romanizing

Page 12, line 8, before "If necessary" insert: The argument [illegible] would be equally against the indispensable [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible] line 12 from bottom, for "[illegible]" write: [illegible] ([illegible] in French).

Page 14, line 4 from end, instead of the word "and" insert: in [illegible] [illegible] jiu and shiu by [illegible] [illegible].

Japanese Children's Songs. — It is well known that in children's songs often very interesting historical, [illegible] logical or philological tidbits are [illegible] what at first sight seems merely unmeaning nonsense. Here is a song that is sung by Japanese children at this season of the year in counting the strokes given to the shuttlecock with the battledore:

Hito yooni, futa yo,
Mi yooni, yo yooni,
Itsu yooni muisashi
Nano, yakushi,
Kokono yo ja, too yo.

From eleven to nineteen the same words are repeated; [illegible] twenty, instead of too yo, ni jiu yo is sung, and [illegible] for [illegible] san jiu yo, and so on.

[illegible] no meaning, or origin of the syllables in addition to the numerals [illegible]? They tell me there is no meaning, but there may have been one formerly if not now. Cannot the yo be merely the emphatic yo "I say"; and the oni perhaps the word for "devil"? Oni is the common children's word for the individual who in games acts a different part from the rest, for the one who is "it"; Could it possibly be applied also to the shuttlecock? Or is it rather that the yo is simply prolonged or drawled and the [illegible] [illegible] merely "in addition to"? [illegible] to the [illegible]

Sylvanus Stallone, Esqr. — His real name, but a
stallion and one very unlucky, historical, real
legend of public disgrace which we shall not quote
[illegible] very well-meaning neighbors. Here is a
[illegible] that is every bit Sylvanus Stallone as he
[illegible] type in creating a style [illegible]
with the [illegible]:

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

contraction for le wa. But what is the meaning here of *ushi*; is it nothing but a nonsense addition to make up the name of our old province? And how is gatsu come to be changed to *gatsushi*?

In the street I have heard imperfectly another song with the battledore in which every stroke was counted ten, twenty, thirty and so on; perhaps some other contributor can give us the words in full. Perhaps also somebody can favour us with the words of other children's songs, such, for example, as they sing in the twilight of summer evenings while they dance round in a ring. L.

(Answer to Query [illegible])

<u>Shimobashira</u>. — The origin of the little columns of ice in frozen mud was discussed and explained by Prof. E. N. Horsford in a paper read to the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 18[illegible], or thereabouts; and they were compared by him to the similar prismatic forms that arise in the small boxes of Oswego starch. If I remember rightly, the cause [illegible] was that in the crystallizing of the ice as in the drying of the starch the particles tend for the purpose of aggregation to move parallel to the cooling surface, [illegible] successive layer is sufficiently cooled, resembling aboutline that are perpendicular to that [illegible] the common tendency towards purification [illegible] which causes like to seek like, would [illegible] of moisture in a [illegible] [illegible]

surface, which first becomes cold enough for freezing, to gather about certain centres, leaving the mud; then the next layer of particles becoming affected by the cold would likewise tend to gather about such centres, and the position of these new centres would be determined by the particles of ice that already exist in the outer layer, which would draw the new particles to themselves. In that way by degrees rather long columns would be formed. In the case of the starch it would be the shrinking from drying that would in like manner leave empty spaces around the little assemblages of particles; and if the drying proceeds in a regular manner by successive layers from the flat surface of a box, straight prisms are formed, or in other words, the cracks that first arise in the outer layer propagate themselves perpendicularly to it. In a similar way by uniform contraction from cooling are produced columns of basalt or other igneous rocks at right angles to the cooling surface. E.S.

Shape of Rice Fields.— (Answer to Delta.) The slope and shape of the ground are the first causes of irregularity in the shape of rice fields; for the little ridges or dikes have to be level and the fields are level terraces. Perhaps subdivision by purchase or inheritance may cause further irregularities. In a perfectly flat wide plain the fields are generally rectangular. E.S.

Hirakawa Cho; 17 Jun. 18[illegible]

Gen'l. K. [illegible]

Chief Secretary [illegible] and [illegible]

My dear General:

I beg to forward to you herewith a duplicate notification from our [illegible] assistant Mr. [illegible] of the death of the father of his adopted mother.

Although by law he should absent himself from office [illegible] days, I [illegible] that he be allowed to come here again by the morning of the 21st; for our work is very pressing.

I am,

My dear General,

Very truly yours,

Benj. Smith Lyman

Hirakawa Cho, 17 Jan. 1878.

Gen.l K. S. Otori,

Chief of Secretary [illegible]

My dear General:

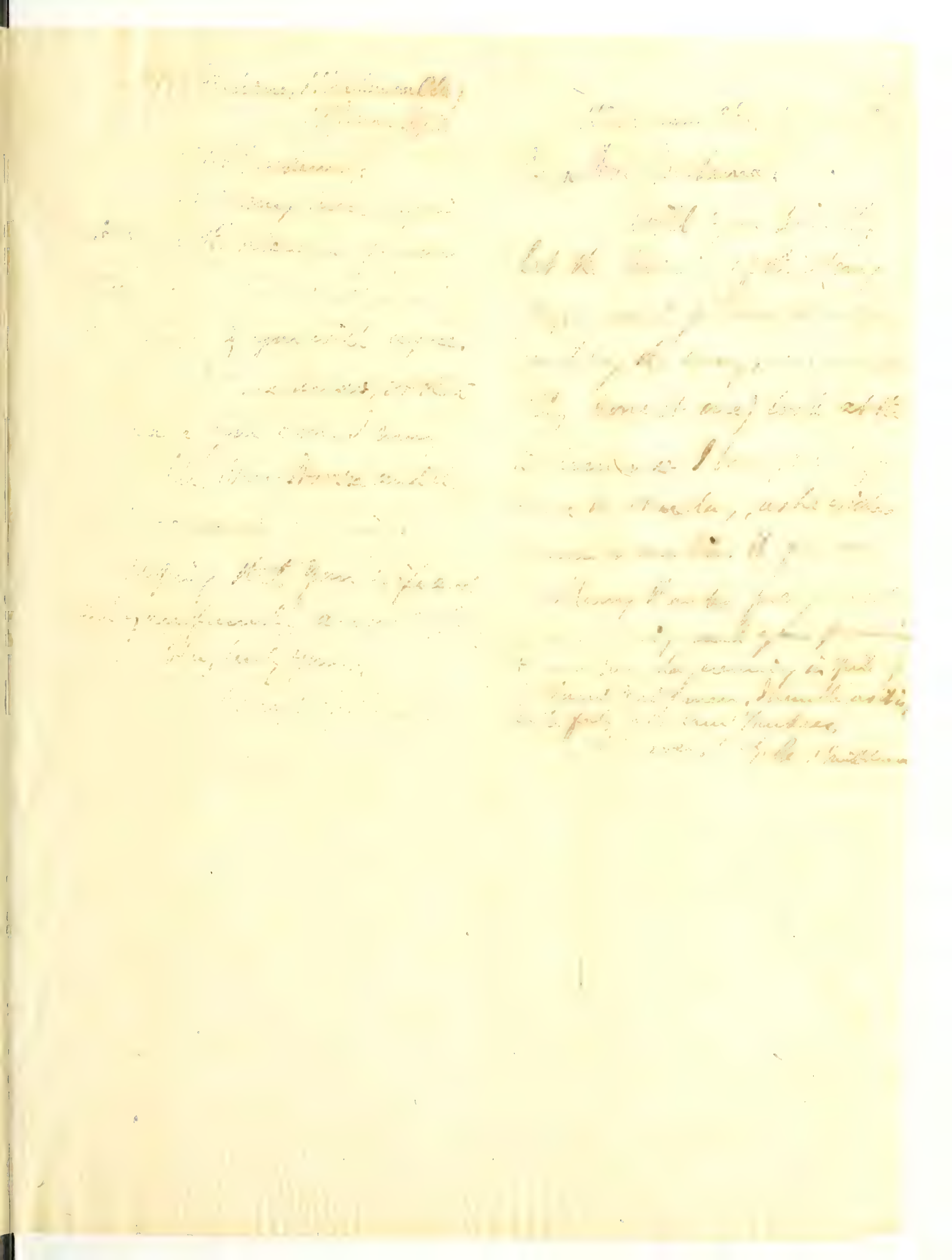
I venture to thank you for your favor of the [illegible] inst., informing me that you know no details of the yearly improvement of the Assistants' salaries and giving the reason of the great delay in the improvement [illegible] that the salaries of all the government officers still [illegible] remained [illegible] they were reduced [illegible] any. It is the reduction that was made in the assistants' salaries in February when they entered the [illegible] that I complained of, and it was only lately that the salaries were restored to what it was agreed should be considered the equivalent of the salaries they were reduced to in January.

[illegible] hoping that you will not forget [illegible] your application for an early notification of the matter, [illegible]

[illegible] General,

Yours very truly,

Benj. Smith Lyman.



Hirakawa Cho; 18 Jan. 1878.

Genl. K. S. Otori,

Chief Secretary K. T. D. and [illegible]

My dear General:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday enclosing a new copy of the draft memorandum with the alteration providing that the salary be paid in Japanese silver trade dollars at the rate of 104.00 such dollars instead of 100 gold yen; and asking for an early answer.

Silver is a commodity of such fluctuating value and I have paid so little until attention to its changes and to the probabilities of its future value that I hardly know what answer to give immediately; more so as, to tell the truth, I am unfortunately the impression (perhaps unjustly) that the govern[ment] in making an offer of the kind would be [illegible] trying to make a saving of one or two hundred a year at my expense. (I have not forgotten the [illegible] eighty dollars on the first monthly payment of salary in the [illegible] two years ago, [illegible] I happen [illegible] [illegible]

New Orleans Dec 15 Jan 1874.

Gen'l R. E. Lee;

Dear Sir

silver one, a premium of five per cent. was accepted; but whether it was as much as the foreigner thought reasonable or not I am not aware.

You neglected, perhaps by oversight, to make any proposal regarding the conversion of the house and allowance (also payable in gold) into silver. If you are willing to join that allowance and the salary together into one sum, for greater convenience of accounting, and to pay me nine hundred and fifty silver trade dollars a month for both united, it would hardly differ ten dollars from an advance of five per cent. on the number of yen paid on the average under the present arrangement; and I think I could accept the arrangement, on condition, however, that the monthly payment be made either in Yokohama directly in silver, or by draft payable there on demand, or in the bank notes of any good foreign bank there; as the weight would be quite too much for me to carry conveniently. I have had experience with silver in India.

If that plan be not satisfactory, I beg to delay my final answer at least until the 21st of the month, in order to have a chance to make some inquiry into the subject.

Offering this, then, merely as an early answer, I am

My dear General, Yours very truly,

Benj. Smith Lyman

[illegible] : 18 Jan. 18[illegible].

Gen.l K. L. [illegible],

Chief Secretary, P.W.D. [illegible]

[illegible];

I beg to inform you that Mr. [illegible] has returned to duty this morning, [illegible]

My dear General,

Very truly yours,

[illegible]

Postscript to Article I, on Pronunciation.

A discussion with some educated Japanese friends has thrown a little light on the subject of accent. They insist that at Yedo and Kiyoto there is such a distinction between words that are otherwise similar; yet it appears not to be in the stress laid upon any one syllable more than another but in a slight rising or falling inflection, which needs some practice to be discerned at all. For example hană, the nose, has a rising inflection in the last syllable, whereas hanà a flower seems to have a falling inflection. &c. In the same way ame, jelly, is distinguished from amè, rain. But it is admitted that in some provinces (the Aidzu at least) no such distinction of tone is known, and some at least of the less educated inhabitants of Yedo are to be quite unaware of any such difference.

Exercise 6 Article I, on Pronunciation.

[illegible] with your [illegible] Japanese friend to learn a little style or [illegible] present. Say exact list of [illegible] and things that is best to [illegible] two words [illegible] Chinese similar; yet [illegible] while it [illegible] only one pitch, another but is a slight rising or falling inflection, this you must practise the Japanese ear. In Chinese [illegible], there is a rising inflection in Tokyo dialect, there [illegible] a flower seems also a falling inflection [illegible] it seems even [illegible] distinguish two [illegible]. [illegible] is [illegible] English ear to [illegible] distinction of the 3 tones, or there at least yet two [illegible] distinctly this as the pupil [illegible] any real difference.

Hirakawa Chō; 19 Jan. 187[illegible]

Gen! K. S. Otori,

Chief Secretary, [illegible]

My dear General:

In answer to your favor of yesterday [illegible] asking me to request Mr. [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] a report that he has returned to duty in [illegible] [illegible] notification to that effect, I beg to say that although the matter has no special importance in itself so far as [illegible] yet it has occurred very opportunely for enabling us to come to a clear understanding on one point before entering on any new engagement. My impression is [illegible] recent perusal of [illegible] written that any notification of Mr. [illegible]'s return was [illegible] in accordance with the express stipulations of that agreem[illegible] Unless I am mistaken, no direct communications can pass between my assistants and the government except complaints of theirs against me and notice of their dismissal. If I am mistaken, as you have the copies of the contract by you, please let your clerk make for me a copy of the stipulations in question; or, in short, please return me the whole contract, for [illegible] will be useful [illegible] any new arrangement [illegible]

[illegible]

stood by all concerned that I am something more than a cook, in my own office, that my assistants are to look to no one but myself for instructions, and that my employers are to look to me alone for means of communicating with them in regard to their work.

As for letting matters of merely trifling import be communicated directly, the difficulty would be to draw the line between little and great importance and to prevent misunderstandings. It seems to me the line is rightly drawn in the written agreement and [illegible] so as to leave the assistants and the government no doubt in any case whatever where instructions are to be followed and who is responsible for the [illegible]. Division of responsibility can only lead to [illegible] management and neglect. The stipulations are as [illegible] of the government as for mine.

Hoping that you will see the affair in the same light that I do, I am,

My dear General,

Very truly yours.

Benj. Smith Lyman

Hiikawa Cho; 21 Jan. 1878.

General K. S. Otori;
Chief of [illegible]

My dear General:

In my letter of the [illegible] I spoke of asking [illegible] that my final [illegible] be fulfilled to change my salary from gold to silver [illegible] I have been unable to gain any satisfactory information in regard to the rate at which the exchange should be made. [illegible] friend merely cautions against the change; but if you choose to accept the offer made by me in that letter of an advance of about five per cent, making the salary and rent allowance together amount to nine hundred and fifty silver trade dollars for each calendar month and to make the payment in [illegible] or in one of the equivalent ways I suggested, I will run the risk. Otherwise I should prefer the payment in gold. If you like better to keep the salary and house rent allowance separate and to make the advance of only five per cent, I have no objection; my suggestion [illegible] was merely for greater convenience [illegible] and economy [illegible] to [illegible].

I am, [illegible] [illegible] Benj. Smith [illegible]

Hirakawa Cho, 21 Jan 1878.

Genl. K. L. Otori,

Chief Secretary [illegible] [illegible]

My dear General:

In answer to your [illegible] of [illegible] before [illegible] I beg to say that by your kindly [illegible] [illegible] with my [illegible] you [illegible] make me feel [illegible] ashamed at insisting so [illegible] in a matter [illegible] [illegible] trivial importance, [illegible] [illegible] as I said before, the difficulty [illegible] where to draw the line [illegible] not prevent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], if merely the [illegible] [illegible] thing that [illegible] were considered. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] no [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] some trouble about this, [illegible] have (as you mention) continue [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] communicating [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] because I had [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] accordi[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ¥ 20.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Hirakawa Cho, 22 Jan. 187[illegible]

K. L. Otori
Chief Secretary, [illegible] & [illegible]

My dear [illegible]:

In answer to your [illegible] [illegible] proposing the payment of my salary by monthly drafts payable ^at and^ Yokohama [illegible] that the plan suits me very well.

[illegible]

Yours very truly,
Benj. Smith Lyman.

Hirakawa Chō 22 Jan. 18[illegible]

Gen. H. [illegible];

Chief [illegible]

My dear General:

If there be a probability that th[illegible] [illegible] will make surveys this year in the [illegible] [illegible] very [illegible] region, I think it would be very advisable (though not altogether indispensable) to order from [illegible] two other transits for the [illegible] by the next mail (27 Jan). We have but three transits now that are of much use, the other one having been ordered before my arrival in Japan, [illegible] from the maker of very poor quality. When the assistants are divided into pairs & sent into separate parties there [illegible] sometimes [illegible] inconvenience. [illegible] one must [illegible] work with the transits, and if they are in distant places some being without a transit. Hitherto [illegible] be [illegible] the [illegible] to get along; but if more than one party be [illegible] in widely separated places the disadvantages would be very great. Indeed, I think it would be very advisable to have a third new transit (not necessarily [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] possibly seven [illegible] separate parties. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

but he be credited with its value as mentioned in our account books, namely the sum of ($[illegible]) the same price at which we bought it, already mentioned, from the Kaitakushi two years ago. It had been [illegible] last summer.

I am,

My dear General,

Yours very truly,

Benj. Smith Lyman

[illegible] Jan [illegible]

Drummond Hay Esq.

[illegible], Alabama

Dear Sir

Although several [illegible] (including the [illegible] Days [illegible]) I send some more, conjecturing that especially at the [illegible] [illegible] of such [illegible] may be acceptable.

Very truly,

Your obedt servant

Proper Names of course always have or have had [illegible] meaning at the bottom; though a young Japanese will often [illegible] your question by saying: "It has no meaning, it is only a proper name." There are a number of very common Japanese names, portions of names of which it is very difficult or impossible to find the meaning by any common dictionary. To be sure, you may discover that the girl's name Toyo means abundance, that [illegible] means good luck, and that Take written in one way [illegible] self (bamboo). But what does it mean when written in the other way, and is either probably the original meaning? And what are the meanings [illegible], Taroo, [illegible], Koo, [illegible], [illegible]? Can somebody [illegible] give the meanings of the [illegible] often [illegible] the list? L.

Japanese Characters. — Is there any book that gives a list [illegible] and meanings of Japanese characters, aside from the kana and Chinese characters, [illegible] such as [illegible] used by [illegible] on [illegible]; for example [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] sometimes crossed at the point [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] (kana) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the right and [illegible] above [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but for [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible], what is the origin and meaning [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] in answering will [illegible] give [illegible] where such [illegible] are explained in full, [illegible] will be [illegible] brief [illegible] [illegible] information [illegible] if the book be published. [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Kealakawa [illegible], 24 Jan. 187[illegible].

Genl. H. S. [illegible]
Chief Secretary [illegible]

My dear General:

I have to acknowledge with thanks your favor of yesterday afternoon, accompanied with the contracts signed by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] respecting me to release [illegible] of them signed [illegible] [illegible]

I fear however that it may have been premature to go so far already, since we have not yet come to any good understanding in the point already [illegible] several times, namely the neglect for some time [illegible] last year to restore the assistants' salary as [illegible] me, to the equivalent of that they were receiving in the money when transferred to the [illegible].

As I should be very glad to have the matter satisfactorily settled (for otherwise it would make the agreement on either side [illegible] to remain in the service of the [illegible]), I beg to suggest two or three methods by which it could probably be accomplished. The simplest way would be merely to pay the assistants the money [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] last spring, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in all [illegible]

Hirakawa Cho, 2 Jan. 1873.

Genl T. F. Rhett
Chief Secretary P.M.G. & Komatsu Akira
My dear General,

I have [illegible] your favor of yesterday covering [illegible]
[illegible] which I can easily read only [illegible]
[illegible] and the signature (Komatsu Akira).

I would beg to call your attention to the fact that all communications from the Japanese Government should be made officially and through me, and my letter of [illegible] gave those words were inserted at my request that I should still more officially [illegible] my meaning was that I should retain the [illegible] and addressed directly to the Japanese Government. I would be grateful if the [illegible]

distinct understanding on both sides in regard to the matter very serious difficulties arose in my service under the Kaitakushi. In another country, the matter would be readily understood, but as the customs here seem to be different, it was thought best to write it out in full. Of course in any dealing with you there is no danger of misunderstanding; but we have to be guarded against possibilities that might arise from any change in the [illegible] you mention [illegible].

The question is of the importance first to [illegible] the common notion, in particular of setting assistants to do all the work even if I should read the papers and so relieve myself of that work. I cannot agree that the assistants should accept instruction sometimes from another, and sometimes from myself, unless a clear line of distinction be drawn beforehand; for otherwise how could they be expected to know when they are to be guided by my instructions and when by those of somebody else? Such a method would lead only to confusion and mismanagement, and would be as harmful to the government as to me.

Rejoicing at the opportunity of arriving at a clear understanding before entering on a new engagement here,

[illegible] [illegible] truly yours

Benjamin Smith Lyman.

[illegible], 25 Jan. 187[illegible]

Genl. K. S. Otis;
(Chief Secretary, [illegible]) [illegible]

My dear General:

I beg to return here with a letter that has just come from the [illegible] addressed to my assistant Mr. Adachi. I hope it is not (in my view to be [illegible]) an official [illegible] [illegible], for that would be [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a gross violation of official [illegible].

Mr. Adachi is not here [illegible] [illegible], so I return the letter [illegible].

I am,

My dear General,

Yours, very truly,

[illegible]

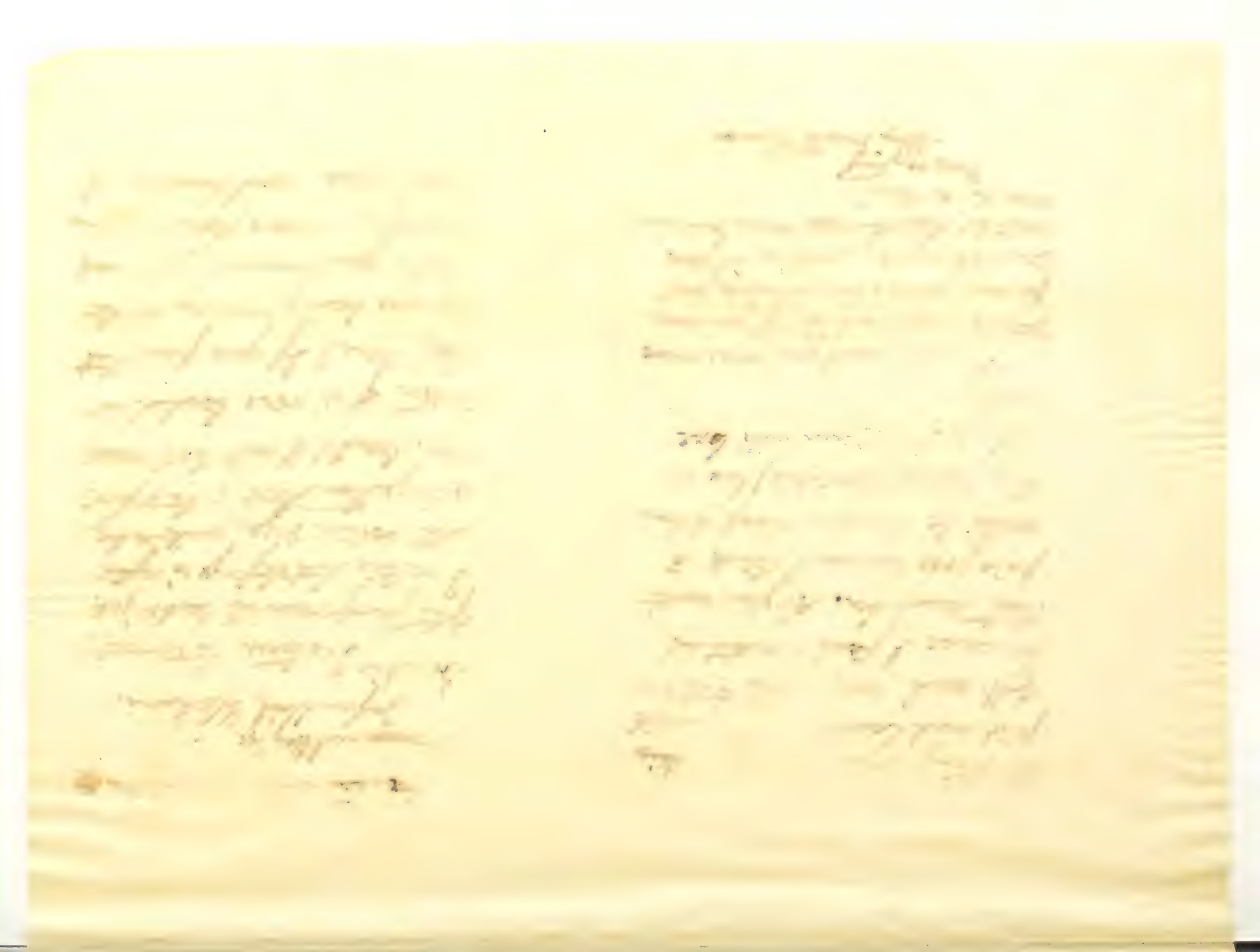
Hinckams Co., 25 Jan. 18[illegible]

Genl K. [illegible] Otis;

Chief of Secretary [illegible] [illegible]

My dear General:

Thanking you for your favor of day before yesterday inquiring about the [illegible] to be included in the general estimate of this year, we should probably [illegible] that would enable us [illegible] [illegible] surveying instruments, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. [illegible] of myself [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and other [illegible] [illegible] to the carriage of baggage and other [illegible] surveying expenses we have [illegible] made a saving of about [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the estimates of 5 Feb. last; which will probably be [illegible] as much as the increase of the [illegible] and other assistants' salaries (not included in the estimates) will amount to. [illegible] salary and allowances were in the estimate [illegible] reckoned [illegible] the end of this month; but for the remainder [illegible] year [illegible], I think [illegible] be [illegible] provided from the [illegible] of estimated [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] there can [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



Hirakawa Cho, 27 Jan. 1878.

Genl. [illegible] Otori,

Chief Secretary [illegible]

My dear General:

I am, believe me, [illegible], pained to learn by your favor of yesterday afternoon that your wife still continues so ill. Such family matters are, in my opinion, the most important ones of life, [illegible] by many the names that we give to others. I feel therefore as if I were intruding upon you to write about business at this moment; but on the other hand fear that you may be expecting an early answer to your letter.

I have to thank you for assuring me that the misunderstanding about the question of the [illegible] will be terminated satisfactorily, and intimating that the end will be accomplished by a raising of the salary, though you say it will be impossible for the minister to give such a written promise to that effect as I requested. Perhaps I was [illegible] expecting to demand a written promise in [illegible] [illegible] form, but as the whole misunderstanding arose

[illegible] a [illegible] time [illegible]

[illegible] no [illegible] [illegible]

of another breach of exactly the same kind. Nevertheless if you can fully convince me that the assistants' salary will be so raised I am willing to withdraw the demand for a written promise of the kind referred to; but you must remember and not think it unreasonable that I cannot be quite so easily convinced on such a point as I was a year ago. On the other hand, I think the government would hardly be so likely again to break its faith in the matter after being so strongly reminded of the disagreeable [illegible] that might ensue even though there be no written [illegible] to [illegible]. Indeed, I have all along been inclined to think that the neglect to keep the promise of last spring arose [illegible] from oversight and forgetfulness; but if the same thing should happen again those causes could hardly be pleaded and [illegible] would be likely to become conscious of the breach [illegible] lessened zeal of my service at least, even if I should [illegible] break off from my agreement.

Awaiting then what further assurances you or the minister can give, and begging to suggest that your entering upon the enlarged responsibilities of the new Geological Survey of Japan would in itself be a good reason for promoting the assistants, I am,

My dear General,

Yours very truly,

[illegible]

Hirakawa Cho, 27 Jan. 187[illegible].

T. [illegible] Esq.

Chief Assistant Geologist.

My dear Sir:

I have to thank you very much for your favor of [illegible] before yesterday in regard to my [illegible] argument, which seems probable though not yet quite certain.

I agree with you that the [illegible] of the name Geologist [illegible] is of some importance, though our work has already [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] much that to deserve it, and, as I said, [illegible] [illegible] to both America and England not only in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] without however any [illegible] at all even in a private letter. [illegible] (as you indicate) that the name is especially important for the assistants, because it gives probably greater permanency [illegible] [illegible] more respected and more easily understood position to them [illegible] [illegible] and a more [illegible] character to all their future [illegible]. At the same time with the name come heavier responsibilities and the necessity of justifying it to some greater degree. [illegible] [illegible] seem particularly meritorious if we made our survey some-thing [illegible] than that of the oil lands, but now the difficulty will [illegible] make the Survey seem not altogether out of keeping with [illegible]

[illegible] however [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I can rely on the aid of [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Hirakawa Cho; 2nd Jan. 1876.

Genl K. S. Otori,
Chief Secretary [illegible],

My dear General:

I have to thank you for your favor of this afternoon requesting at my earliest convenience an answer as to whether I cannot let your declaration—that you will not fail to do your utmost in your attempts to secure sooner or later "a satisfactory reparation of the broken promise to me about the assistants' salary"—be the end of the question.

I beg to answer without further delay that such a declaration of good will on your part, about which I could not from the first have any doubt, is NOT a satisfactory reparation to me for what would now appear to have been a deliberate and most outrageous breach of good faith on the part not of yourself but of the Kobusho. I have no desire to remain in the service of a Department that cannot itself disavow and repair such disgraceful acts.

If you wish for the copy of the contract formerly held by the Kobusho, it is any time at your service; and I am,

My dear General, very truly yours.

Benj. Smith Lyman.

Hirakawa Cho, 28 Jan. 1878.

Genl. K. [illegible] Otori,

Chief Secretary [illegible] [illegible] etc.

My dear General:

I have to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of fifteen covers of [illegible]

[illegible]

Very truly yours

[illegible]

Hirakawa Cho; 30 Jan 1878

K. Akashi Esq.
Geo. Sur. K.K. Sho;
Kōbushō.

Dear Sir:

I shall be happy to meet the Public Works Minister at the Kōbushō tomorrow morning between nine and ten o'clock as you request; and I am,

Dear Sir,

Very truly yours

Benj. Smith Lyman.

Japanese Names of Places. — It is well known that the Japanese in writing the names of places with Chinese characters often attempt to show merely the sound of a Japanese name without giving at the same time the meaning; and especially where there are several names of places with the same sound, derivation and meaning, that they try as far as possible to distinguish them by using different characters for the same pronunciation. Indeed we sometimes do the same thing by spelling the same name in different ways, as, for example, Brooklyn and Brookline. It is not always possible, then, to know the origin or meaning of the name of a place by its Chinese characters.

Now, what is the true meaning of the name of the quarter of Yedo called *Kozi Machi*? It has sometimes been called in English Yeast Street (or town), intending thereby a translation of the Chinese characters by which the name is written. Indeed, Dr. Hoffmann in an essay on rice beer (the Phoenix, 1871, I:201, extracted from the Bijdragen tot de Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsche Indië, pp 179-191) in translating from the Japanese Encyclopedia of 1714, Wakan Sansai Dzue, gives the word *Kozi* as yeast and *moto* as malt; and Dr. Hepburn's dictionary uses for *Kozi* the same meaning, yeast. But a Japanese friend insists to me, as he did a year ago, that *Kozi* (according to its [illegible] translation) is malt and that *moto* is yeast, [illegible]. Will somebody be so

bold as to show either that these two learned scholars have made a slip or that my passably well informed Japanese friend has still something to learn about his own language? — But whether koji means malt or yeast is it natural to give such a name to a street or town, as if either malt or [illegible] (before breadmaking times) were manufactured in one [illegible] and as [illegible] of [illegible] to some other place? If they were made there in special quantity, would it not be natural to call the place Beer-town at once? Is it not probable on the other hand that the name Ko-ji is the other word of the same sound given in Hepburn as meaning "small or narrow streets," and evidently a contraction of ko-michi? The name would be well applied to the only quarter within the castle walls where shopkeepers were allowed to live, and where in fact the streets are comparatively small and narrow. Did the name exist already for a town there before the castle was built? Could not the mode of writing the name with the character for malt be well enough accounted for by the desire to distinguish the name of the place from the common name of small streets; just as we might in English speak of little streets and write the name of a quarter as Lyttle Streets?

Is it not by some considered proper and even more orthodox to say Fujisan instead of Fujiyama (or Huzi as the Japanese pronounce it) on the ground that the name is Chinese and not strictly Japanese? Is it true that it is

sometimes written with Chinese characters that have an appropriate meaning: as, in one way, "nature" or perhaps though in the more common way "Prosperity &c.") but is not that merely a clever pun, and is the name not really an old Japanese one? Is it likely that the remarkable mountain should have had no Japanese name up to the time when Chinese came into vogue here, and is there any record or tradition of any other name than the present one? Is it not the same as the name of the same ... belonging to a large river near it, which nobody ever thinks of joining to any but the pure Japanese word for river? A Chinese name might with some reason have yama affixed to it here in Japan; but is it not an inexcusable barbarism to join san to a pure Japanese name? In any case, what is the real derivation and meaning of the name in question?

Is not the name of Kanagawa the open port another where the true meaning cannot be inferred from Chinese characters customarily used? It seems to be written with especial irregularity, having the two first syllables represented by two characters of which the first syllables of the meaning of one and of the Japanese-Chinese sound of the other are only used; namely, Kaminanai. The translation would seem to be, (though the characters are perhaps transposed) god-alike, or in short godless; or, if you have ... ... skeptical-about-god. But is the ...

more likely that the farfetched mode of writing was invented merely to distinguish the name from that of the great number of other Kanagawas and that the original meaning in all of them was Metal (or Money) River; was the mode adopted before the coming of foreigners; and is there any special appropriateness in either of the meanings?

L.

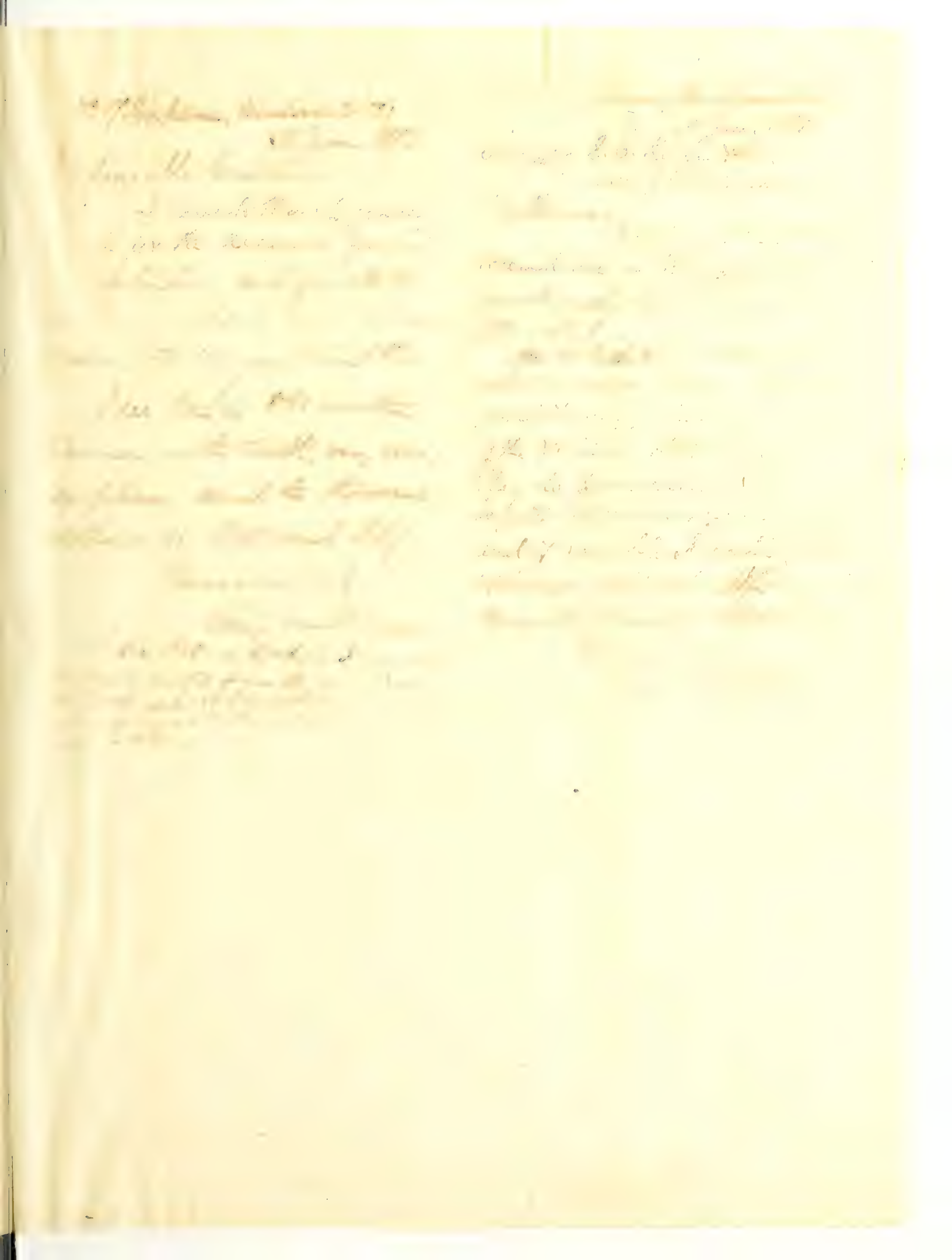
[illegible] 2nd Jan. 1878

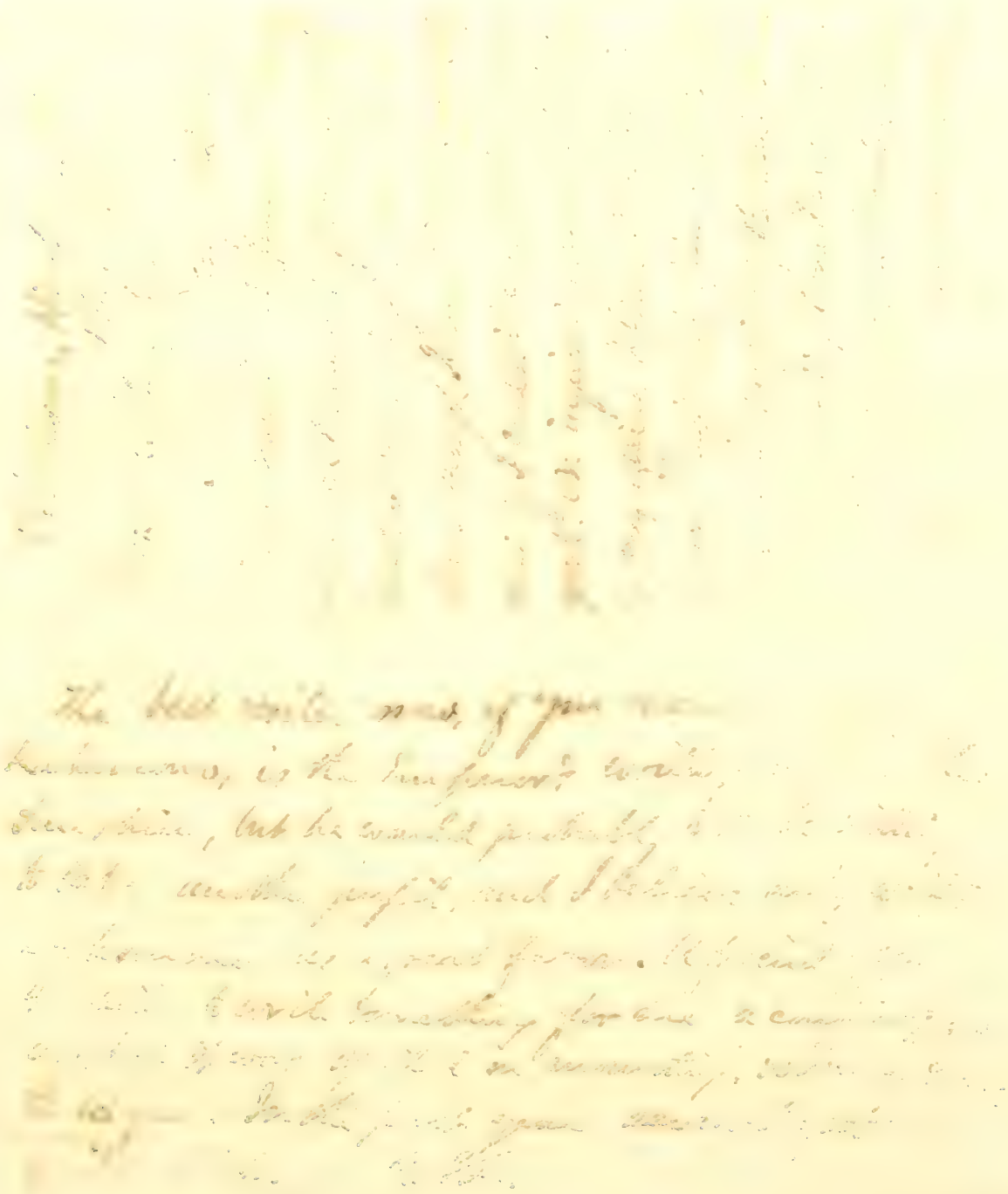
Genl H. S. Otis,
Chief Secretary P.W.D. [illegible]

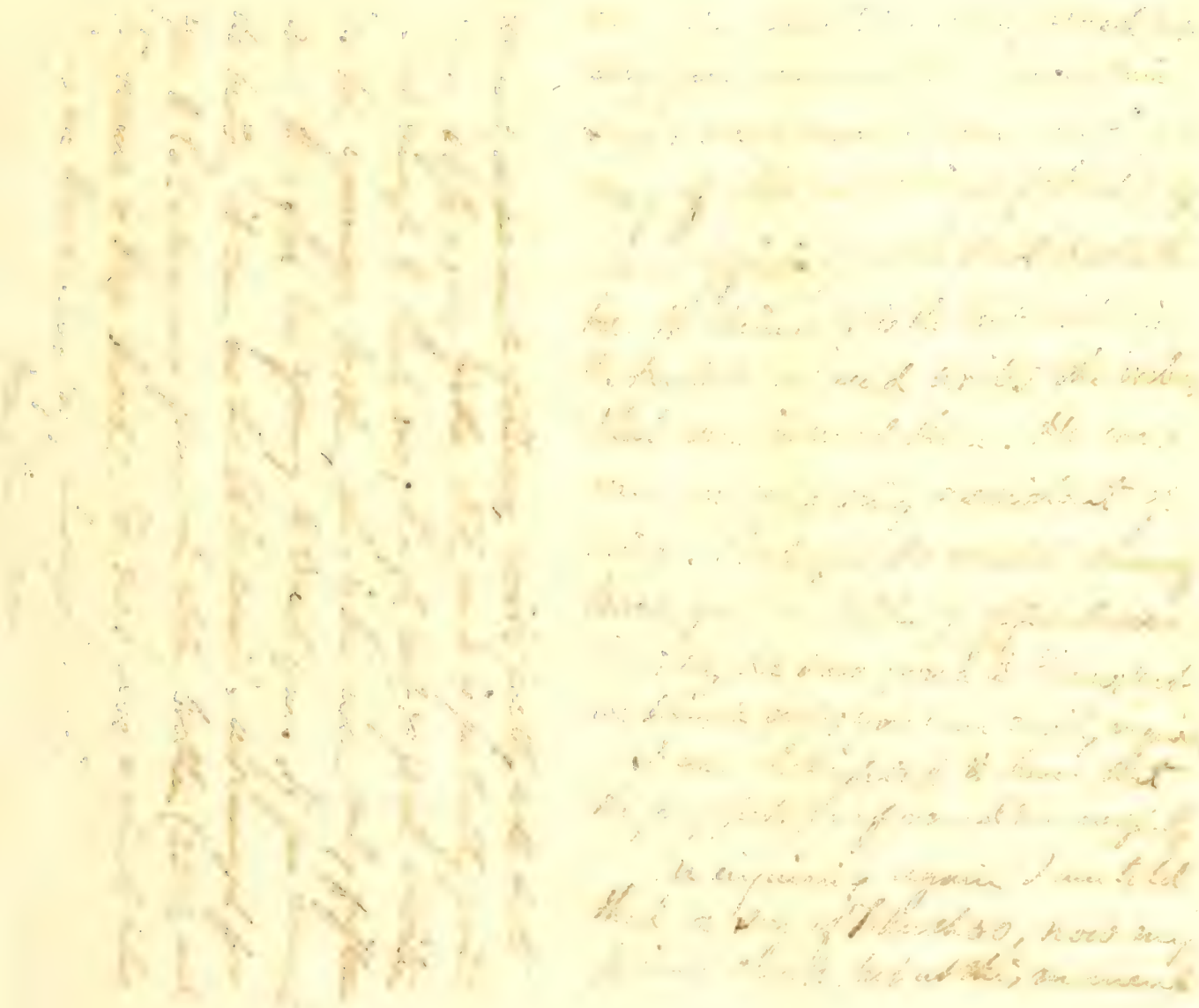
My dear General:

I beg to forward through you the report & copy of contract for the coming year and a half just signed by me; and am [illegible]

Very truly yours,
Benj. Smith Lyman.







Hirakawa Cho, 4 Feb. 187[illegible].

My dear Mr. [illegible]:

In case your eyes would not be harmed by ordinary reading and writing, and if you are really anxious to aid us in the survey, there would be I think plenty of work to occupy you in various ways until your eyes enable you to do fine mapping again.

In the first place there is a little work to do in the preparation of the yearly general estimates, in which from previous experience you could help me very much. In the next place there is a great deal to be done in getting from the Kobusho as much and as perfect information as possible about the mines and minerals of the whole empire, at least their position, as exactly as can be, and, if possible, any geological facts (or even mining facts) that may be already known about them. All such facts ought to be collected, arranged, systematized and written out in one general report, if possible, sooner or later; and in the mean time would be of great service to us in carrying on our survey. From what I was told by the Public Works Minister the other day [illegible] with [illegible] in getting such information [illegible]

the Hoogenbirgher. Indeed it is possible that [illegible] in the office may help as press, in [illegible] of course getting due credit for it. [illegible] and I should be especially [illegible] [illegible] if you cannot undertake any part of the work, thus if you can do so, it would [illegible] greatly for the state matters. There is no other one of the [illegible] that could hardly help me much in that way. [illegible] of the [illegible] mapping that was for them all; so that I [illegible] probably have to do the work in question myself.

There will also be a number of facts (the lines in one list of places) to get from the Ethnologists in regard to their large collection of building stones & that (in compliance with an invitation already given me by Mr. Hosie) to go and help arrange this collection according to geological groups, and perhaps in return they will be willing to give some aid in making out such a list; though it would possibly be done more correctly if one of us were present.

The Public Works Dept. also seems to agree with me that it will be very desirable for us to gather up from all the other offices of the Government any information that will be of value [illegible] geological

of Japan, which might become a useful part of our reports. Hitherto there has been nothing of [illegible]logical work done by [illegible] of the different offices of the government, and it may continue still to be so; but it will be a very good thing if we make use of such information as we know, and combine it all with our own in our reports, giving, of course, due credit always.

There is also a certain amount of information about mineral places to be gathered from Japanese books already printed.

Hoping that such work as I suggest may not be injurious to your eyes, or likely to delay their complete recovery, and that I may again enjoy your assistance, which I have on the whole had so little throughout the past five years, I am always

Very truly yours

Benj. Smith Lyman.

Proper Names. — I have not only to thank U most heartily for his information about the meaning of names, but for [illegible] expected delight. "Homer sometimes nods," and of course the pleasure more or less experienced at the discovery of a single proof of the fact can only be likened to the rejoicing of the angels over one soul saved. U (evidently a learned scholar) says that the name "Sawa" no doubt signifies swamp"; but a possessor of the name, in company with other Japanese, assured me that in that it had no such unhandsome meaning. He spoke not even not of swamp, for the word seems never to mean that, but of a hollow or small valley among hills. If I am not mistaken, they said the name meant Plenty, and it would in that case be the same as the other word given in Hepburn's dictionary with takusan for a synonym.

Is the woman's name Ii the same as the first part of a [illegible]; and is it the same as yoi? What does the girl's name Sen mean? Does Sen mean [illegible]? Does the girl's name Kome really mean Rice (Kome) as it is written? and, if so, how does it happen that there are two simple words for precisely the same thing, and both apparently pure Japanese? Is there as strict a division in Japanese between girls' names and boys' as there is in English?

[illegible] Bee. — Why could not Japanese sake by bottling at a certain stage in its manufacture become effervescent and perhaps still more palatable to us, [illegible] than it is?

Hinckave [illegible] 2 Feb. [illegible]

Drummond [illegible]

[illegible] Mail, [illegible]

Dear Sir:

I am glad to see that some of [illegible] questions at length [illegible] ; but [illegible] to have taken [illegible] [illegible] too large a share [illegible] N. & Q. Column. [illegible] [illegible] time only a short contribution (and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by very many "petered out" [illegible] [illegible] Perhaps some other [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] begin to [illegible] and send in questions and answers more freely. I think I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] authority, whose present orthography, as compared with that of a former communication by him [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. I suppose he might be [illegible] among the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] scholars, perhaps [illegible], yet you see [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for very common [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], though a mere beginner, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in surveying and travelling.

Would not the time [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] paper [illegible] before [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the N. & Q. Column?

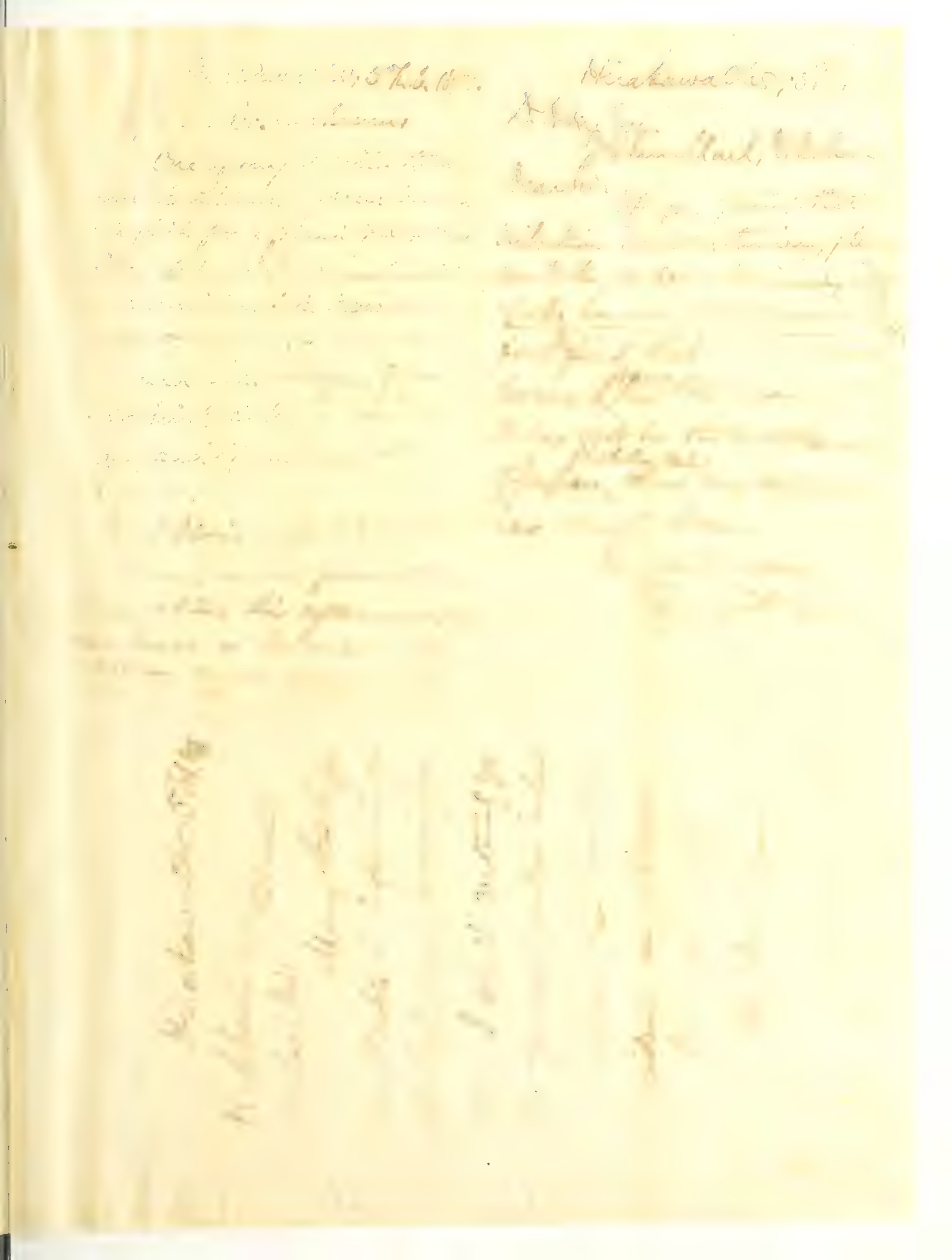
And [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] line in [illegible] [illegible] Black.

and might lead to their making public more willingly a[illegible] of their stores of information.

At any rate I should be glad to see your recollections or other facts (especially about Japanese matters) well filled [illegible] other hands than mine, and merely offer my plea and inquiries in hopes of helping to get them all [illegible] going for the benefit not only of your own [illegible] but of the public.

Very truly, yours,

Benj. Smith Lyman.



Hirakawa Chō; [illegible] 187[illegible] — I hoped to have [illegible]

[illegible] a paper [illegible] with [illegible] cover [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible] already printed [illegible]

[illegible] Pronunciation and [illegible] for the present [illegible]

Orthography nicely stitched [illegible] [illegible] of Copies to send [illegible]

covered. But you have [illegible]

misunderstood me I see. My [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] to offer you some [illegible]

[illegible] send the paper [illegible]

[illegible] Japanese [illegible] it reminds the [illegible]

[illegible] willing to print [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] paper [illegible] together — But possibly you

[illegible] your mind [illegible]

[illegible] in a [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] you may [illegible]

[illegible] that I hope you

will not fail to [illegible]

[illegible] in the contribution

[illegible] in the [illegible] column; or else, if you [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] words" in [illegible]

[illegible]" Yours very truly, Geo. Smith [illegible]

Yedo, Japan: 9 Feb. 1878.

Dear Mary:

It is more than a month since I [illegible] delayed from mail to mail in expectation every time [of] being able within a few days to give some definite information about my immediate future; but in spite of the delay I cannot find that I have any [illegible] to acknowledge, though I have a feeling that I must have mislaid [your] last letter, except yours of the nineteenth of August, which only came to hand some ten days ago along with half a dozen other letters that had been sent into the country, to a place that I did not visit, and were [sent] about by the Public Works Department until I had [sent] two or three reminders after my return home.

[It] was an unusually interesting budget of letters [illegible] [from] several of my correspondents who had not [written for] years (mainly on account of my own neglect); and [I was] [illegible] [to] [illegible] by their receiving my reports [illegible] [illegible] with my usual difficulty about letter writing I fear [that] the answers may again be delayed; but as usual [I am] full of good resolutions on that subject.

As I wrote you in my last the Government here had [proposed] before Christmas to keep me here six months [beyond] the [end] of the month. I asked however that my [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] holiday

Mobile Ala. Feb. 1861.

Dear Mary:

[illegible]upted the negotiations somewhat; but after several [illegible] had passed between us [illegible] there came to have a person[al] interview early in January and after [illegible] that in the present financial circumstances of the Government it was [illegible] extremely difficult to raise my salary so much, in [illegible] that which the truth was not wholly unaffected. [illegible] knowing what alternative he was intending to propose [illegible] I proposed one myself, with the lack of skill in [illegible] which always distinguished me from my earliest childhood; but luckily the Japanese seem to be just as [un]skilled in such matters. Of course I ought to have [waited] [illegible] more coolness until he had fully [illegible] his views [and] then I could have coolly taken proper advantage [of the] [illegible]. But as it was I suggested a plan that [had] [some] days before come into my head; namely, that the [illegible] should enable me to see the western half of [Japan] this year, as I saw the northeastern half last year, [and] to report on it next winter, so [illegible] a coloured geolog[ical] [illegible] map as I did of [illegible]; and so engage [me] for a year and a half from the beginning of this month [and] instead of raising my salary one fifth to allow me [to] lengthen into the three months of additional holidays. [This plan] seemed to please him, though I made no great ar[gu]ment in its favor and did nothing [illegible]; and he asked [me to] [put] the plan in writing for him. The next day I did [send] [it] [to] him, and within a couple of hours [illegible]

3

[illegible] answer that the Public Works Minister had [illegible] plan; the promptest answer to any letter upon [illegible] instance that I remember ever to have received from [illegible] Japanese Government. The next day I have a [illegible] the letter from him rebutting the answer as without his check, though it had been signed by himself; but [illegible] [illegible] after a feeble attempt at higgling about [illegible] holidays the consent to the plan was given again. [illegible] the government proposed that instead of paying [illegible] salary in gold, four percent more should be paid [illegible] Japanese silver trade dollars, the same in value [illegible] Mexican dollars. I felt fully my ignorance on the [illegible] and could get no good advice; but [illegible] to risk [illegible] to accept for the salary and house and allowances [illegible] [illegible] about [illegible] a year) hitherto paid in gold in advance [illegible] five percent in Japanese silver trade dollars [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] expenses being the same thing for [illegible] [illegible] is trying apparently to reduce all foreigners' [illegible] [illegible] silver) and the offer was promptly accepted, [illegible] the whole together just around $950 a month, not [illegible] [illegible] as it might have been, or about three [illegible] [illegible] an advance of five percent. When silver was cheap [illegible] a half year such dollars were about [illegible] cheaper than the gold ones I was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that time, and in the last year I was on the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

5

[illegible] some reparation of that broken promise, but could get [illegible] story answer on that point until the very last [illegible] of January. On that day the Minister himself had [illegible] sonal interview with me, and — but you know [illegible] money even better than my lack of skill in bargaining [illegible] not repair the fiat least for the present for the Minister himself did not wish to have that he said it [illegible]. You can easily imagine, however, that the difficulty was not so much of the three hundred dollars that the assistants had lost, [illegible] if they should now be promoted so high, there would be [illegible] great number of others in the Department who would [illegible] [illegible] for the same favor. That day I signed the [illegible] ement and am bound for the year and a half from the [illegible] month, though with the liberty of taking three months [illegible] days in that time. The work is so very pressing, [illegible] I expect now, trial diggings in the spring, six months [illegible] in the summer and autumn, then reporting and [illegible] again, that I hardly see how the three months can [illegible] taken before the last of the time. I forgot to mention that an [illegible] ential part of the plan was that our survey should hence [illegible] call'd what it has practically for nine months [illegible] the [illegible] Special Survey of Japan; which is perhaps still more [illegible] portant to the assistants than to me, as it gives weight [illegible] all [illegible] future geological work, probably for many years [illegible] [illegible] this [illegible], and greater permanency as well as [illegible] [illegible] their posit[illegible]. This was in my short time

cannot expect to do much to justify the name of the Survey; but I can set the survey upon ... complete a hasty reconnaissance of the whole country, which together with information from other sources partly published in Western languages or in Japanese and partly unpublished in the Government offices will enable me to make a colored geological sketch map that will be more complete than what was possible for those. It will make it all the easier for the assistants ... the geologists to fill in the details or make corrections here and there.

Naturally I expect to be able to lay by a great part of the salary of the next year and a half and if nothing unusual happens it would with former savings ... me quite independent with my moderate tastes and economical habits for the rest of my life. The reflection is of some satisfaction to my vanity, that such a result should be accomplished by your unbusinesslike, thriftless, indolent, dull, rolling stone of a brother; and I laugh now in my sleeve at those prudent papas of marriageable daughters that used to think it so necessary to turn a cold shoulder towards me, never however particularly to my regret at the moment, as it happened. Indeed I feel pretty independent already, although I have necessarily engaged some rather expensive ... of ... my ... fortune ... the ... expenses ... what ...

reckon the expense of living to me at least [illegible]
as what it would be for both you and Lizzy, and then I
must have by this time about as much as you both
[illegible] on the whole about as well off. [illegible] the
entire savings I could do something towards the supp[ort]
of the family. As you and Lizzy must also be pretty
independent too, I am thinking chiefly of James, of
whom you have given me, nor he either, for a long time a
definite information as to his business prospects. [illegible]
never made some allusion to his having one or more
pupils still, so that I imagine he is not yet very [illegible]
fully occupied with law business. It is now some two or
three years or more since he went to New York to live, an[d]
[illegible] experiments, and if the prospect is not yet very
encouraging, it might perhaps be worth while to consider [illegible]
some other plan could not be tried to advantage. I do[n't]
at feel rich enough to support him unconditionally; but
under certain conditions I think I could do something [illegible]
his support in a modest way, yet I should think a pretty com-
fortable one on the whole. My idea is that if he would come
to Northampton to live with you and Lizzy (which I think
would be a very agreeable plan to you both) he could [illegible]
live passably well on $900 a year or $75 a month or [illegible]
[illegible], allowing a part of that sort in share of the house rent
& paying you the cost of his board, so that you two would
be more comfortable, besides having the pleasure of his

society and the protection and various conveni[illegible]
[illegible] would have [illegible] [illegible] every [illegible]
in the house (if you will admit that there are such advantages). [illegible]
agree to provide that amount of money ($[illegible]) [illegible] [illegible]
than I can get six per cent. per annum on my [illegible] (last year [illegible]
uncle Edward allowed me only four per cent, but that was
exceptional, and if long continued would reduce the [illegible] being
somewhat in proportion), or less in proportion to the [illegible] of
income; in short I would give [illegible] the interest I could get on
fifteen thousand dollars, on the further condition however
that if he earned anything himself he should let me have
of such earnings go toward repayment of the money advanced
by me. If you are willing I would also consent to
his keeping up his business connection in New York or friends
of work there, by going down there for about half of every
week. I do not think there is necessarily anything against him
that he should not have succeeded better there; but perhaps going
to law business at Northampton would not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
profitable, and possibly lead to more law business elsewhere
than he now has. As Judge Spalding has lately died
at Northampton perhaps there is something of an opening
there for a lawyer. I think the plan would be especially
good one for you and Lizzy; but you can judge better
for yourselves, and so I communicate the matter first to you.
[illegible] like the idea and can induce James to approve of it
I should be very glad to do my share in carrying it out.
Please let me know at your earliest convenience.
Please give my love to Lizzy, and believe me always
Your affectionate Brother Benj. Smith [illegible]

Japanese Cats. — They say that cats here are com-
monly born with short tails, but that if the tails are lo-
(as often happens even in the same litter with short tails) the
Japanese sometimes cut them off to prevent the cats fr-
ever becoming enchanted or metamorphosed (bake
mono). Is it not likely that the shortness of the tail wa-
in the beginning a purely natural variation (deformi-
we should call it) which has by artificial selection be-
perpetuated until it has become nearly permanent;
or is it possible that persistent bobbing of the tails ha-
at length caused the peculiar form to become hered-
Has any such effect been noticed in horses or dogs
times when the bobbing of the tails of certain breeds ha-
been much in vogue?

They say that the cutting off of the cats tails is no-
done at once with a knife; but that when the kitten a-
first born, and the bones of the tails are still soft, a-
horse hair is wound tightly round it so as to stop th-
circulation. In the course of a number of days the on-
end of the tail putrefies and drops off, causing in the
mean time some pain as is shown by the kitten's cries.
What can have been the original motive for adopting
such a practice, which seems at first sight elaborat-
cruel compared with a simple stroke of the knife?

A cat of three colors, black, tawny and white is
[illegible] (not short for Michael, but meaning

Supreme Court. — Mr. Justice Holmes announced the decision of the Court, but did not read his opinion. Justices Holmes and Brandeis dissented. Justice McReynolds announced that he took no part in the consideration or decision of the case. Mr. Richard Ely for plaintiff in error. Mr. Solicitor General Beck for defendant in error. Error to the Supreme Court of Illinois. Action by Peterson against Industrial Board of Illinois. Judgment for plaintiff. Defendant sued out writ of error. Reversed.

Mr. Justice Holmes delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Illinois, which affirmed a judgment of the Circuit Court of Cook County, reversing a decision of the Industrial Board of Illinois, awarding compensation to the defendant in error under the Workmen's Compensation Act of July 1, 1913, for the loss of the sight of his left eye. The defendant in error was employed as a switchman by the plaintiff in error, and while engaged in the course of his employment was struck in the left eye by a piece of steel which flew from a defective chisel used by a fellow workman. The eye had to be removed. The question is whether the accident arose out of the employment. The Act provides that compensation shall be awarded for personal injuries "arising out of or in the course of the employment." It is conceded that the injury was received in the course of the employment. It also is conceded that it did not arise out of the nature of the employment. Certain risks are inherent in the work, and certain risks are common to the trade, but this injury is referable to neither class. An accident arises out of the employment when there is apparent to the rational mind upon consideration of all the circumstances a causal connection between the conditions under which the work is required to be done and the resulting injury. Under this test, if the injury can be said to have any origin other than the employment, it must be found to be too remote. It is said that a risk of being hit in the eye by a piece of steel flying from a defective chisel is common to all occupations. But the causal connection is not proved by the fact that the chisel is defective and the risk of injury therefore increased, and it is not enough that the defect may have been discoverable by reasonable inspection. There must be evidence or a finding that the defect was or reasonably should have been known to the master or to some one charged with the duty of inspection. In this case the plaintiff in error was not charged specifically with the duty of inspecting chisels used by workmen, and there is no finding or evidence that it knew or reasonably should have known of the defect in the chisel which struck the defendant in error. The mere fact that the chisel was defective does not establish the master's negligence. It does not appear how long the chisel had been used or that the defect was such as would have been observed if inspection had been made. The accident cannot be referred specifically to any negligence of the master. It may be referred to the risk of using chisels in the work, but that risk is common to all occupations and cannot be ascribed to the employment. The judgment must be reversed.

Threehair) and is considered a warder off of evil spirits (mayoke); and is accordingly highly prized and not allowed to [illegible] abroad where it might get stolen. They say that tomcats of that particolor are especially rare, much more so than the cats. What can be the reason of such a sexual peculiarity; and is the like known among any other domestic or wild quadrupeds?

The names of cats commonly depend on the color, it is said, and are not chosen according to the owner's fancy; but she cats have O prefixed to their names just as women do. For example a black one is called O Kuro, a tawny tomcat is called Aka, a white one (or one mainly white) Shiro. A cat with two long marks leaning towards each other over the eyebrows is called Hachi, from the shape of the Chinese figure eight. It is like our own occasional practice of naming a cow Brindle, or a horse Whitefoot; but in Japan would seem to be more universal in regard to cats. Is it so also for other domestic animals?

L.

Theodore) and is considered a member of good
spirit (respect) and is accordingly highly prized
as a valuable ... in central when it weighs
after. The fat tissue of the Peccaries are
usually very much used for their lard
& they form a valued article of trade
at the towns along the Amazon & are
produced:

It seems to be commonly believed that
when it is hot, and the cat there accordingly
warm places, that he eat less. Opposite
view to. The opposite a flock or is called a
Tuco: a stony insect is called Mey a white
ant (we usually (it) this: & Cotton the
ants leaving trunk path the are it explore
is called Trails, for it like path this
path. It is like we see ... leaving
Among a low thicket, we have ...
is ... would see the were surprised ...
great ... has to also for the Amazon ...

Hirakawacho, Yedo; 12 Feb. [illegible]

Dear Mr. Hay:

I have to thank you for your [illegible] of yesterday with your obliging offer about the pamphlets. I will send them to you as you suggest or perhaps bring them some time when I am going to Yokohama. Perhaps the covers if [illegible] with the back could be removed without harm, and by trimming the outer margin off [illegible] a little, (if it be wide enough to allow of that) could be [illegible] again.

The third paper of grammatical notes will probably be ready about the end of next week in time for the [illegible] Mail of the 23d. Herewith I offer you another short contribution for the N. & Q. series. You left out last week one more sentence than I asked you to; but it is [illegible] for I am not the more inclined to reply. Already have I learned the answer to some of the questions as it names.

Yours very truly,

Benj. Smith Lyman.

[illegible] Hinkanna [illegible]; 17 Feb [illegible]

Dear Mr. Chamberlain:

I send herewith the [illegible] as just now returned [illegible].

I was glad to learn by your note that you and [illegible] found a [illegible].

I was also particularly pleased in reading your [illegible] [illegible] you [illegible] [illegible] example of [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] It may [illegible] [illegible] your [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Yours very truly

[illegible]

[illegible] Feb. 17.

[illegible]

Yours very truly

[illegible]

Oakwood Cliff, 13 Feb. 1876.

My dear Dr. McCartee:

I beg to make you ac= quainted with the bearer of this, Mr. Sadamasa Tanabe, who seems to be such a man as you [illegible] the other day wishing to find. [illegible] cannot speak of him from any knowledge of my own; but he is warmly recommended to [illegible] old friend by his fellow coun[illegible] man my good friend Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Keitakushi and [illegible] [illegible] whom you used to [illegible] [illegible] my house. Mr. T[illegible]

[illegible] thirty three years old, [illegible] [illegible] and family, was formerly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] about a [illegible] of the [illegible] of the great "[illegible]" [illegible] was once in Amer[illegible]. He talks English [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] still better, and can probably write Chinese [illegible]. He seems to be very intelligent and would [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Corrected [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

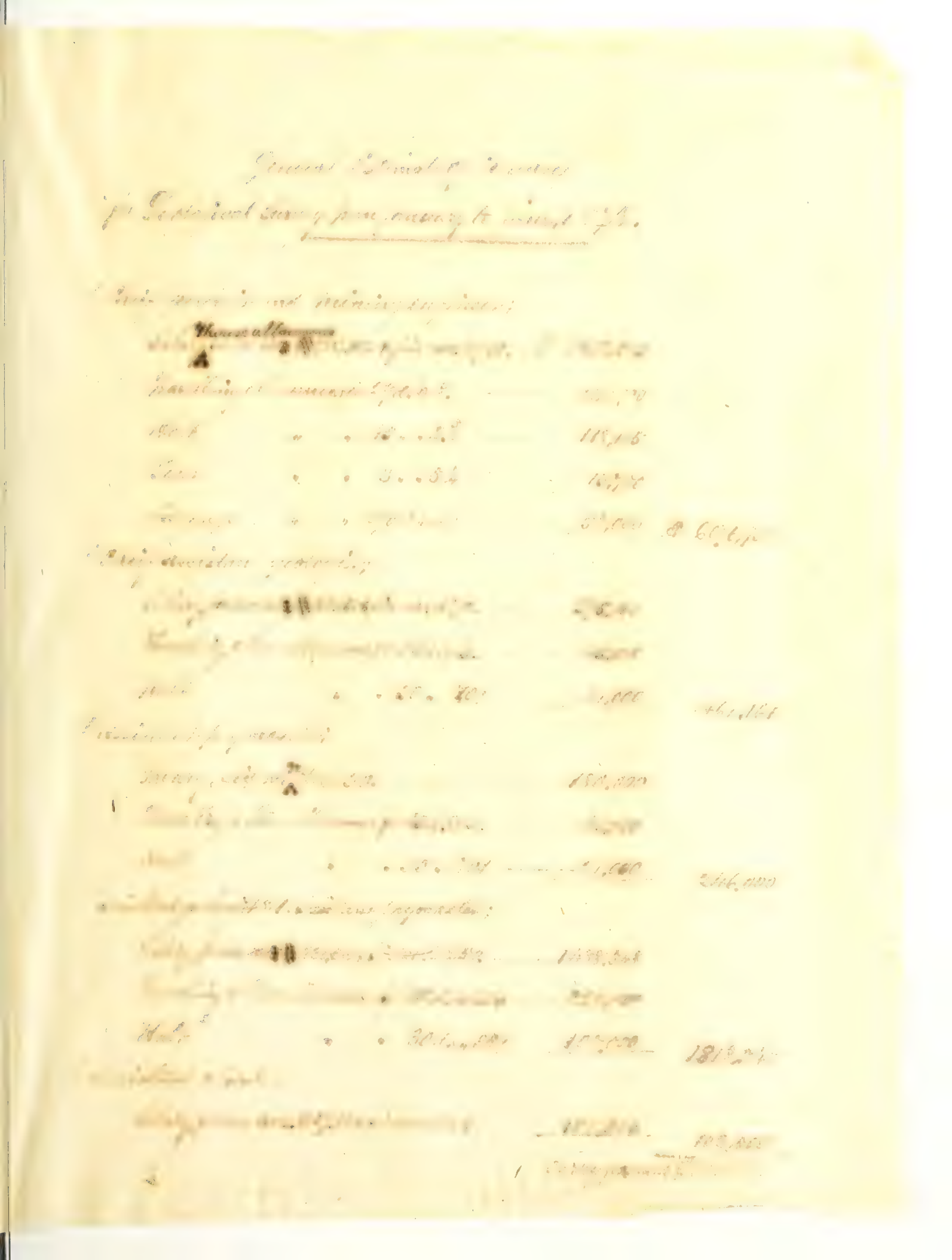
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

E. & O.E.

Benj. Smith Lyman,

Tokei 14 Feb. 1878.



[illegible] $8703.16

[illegible]	(102,500)	
[illegible]	(136,250)	[illegible]
[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible] trial.	[illegible]	
[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible] and [illegible]	5,000	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Estimated Expenses Jan. to June, 1878. [illegible]

Actual Expenses July to Dec. 187[illegible] — 12097.857

Present estimate of Expenses from July 1877 to June 1878 $25822.776

E. & O. E.

Benj. Smith Lyman,

[illegible] Geologist & Mining Engineer.

[illegible], 14 Feb. 1878.

(102,500)

(166,250)

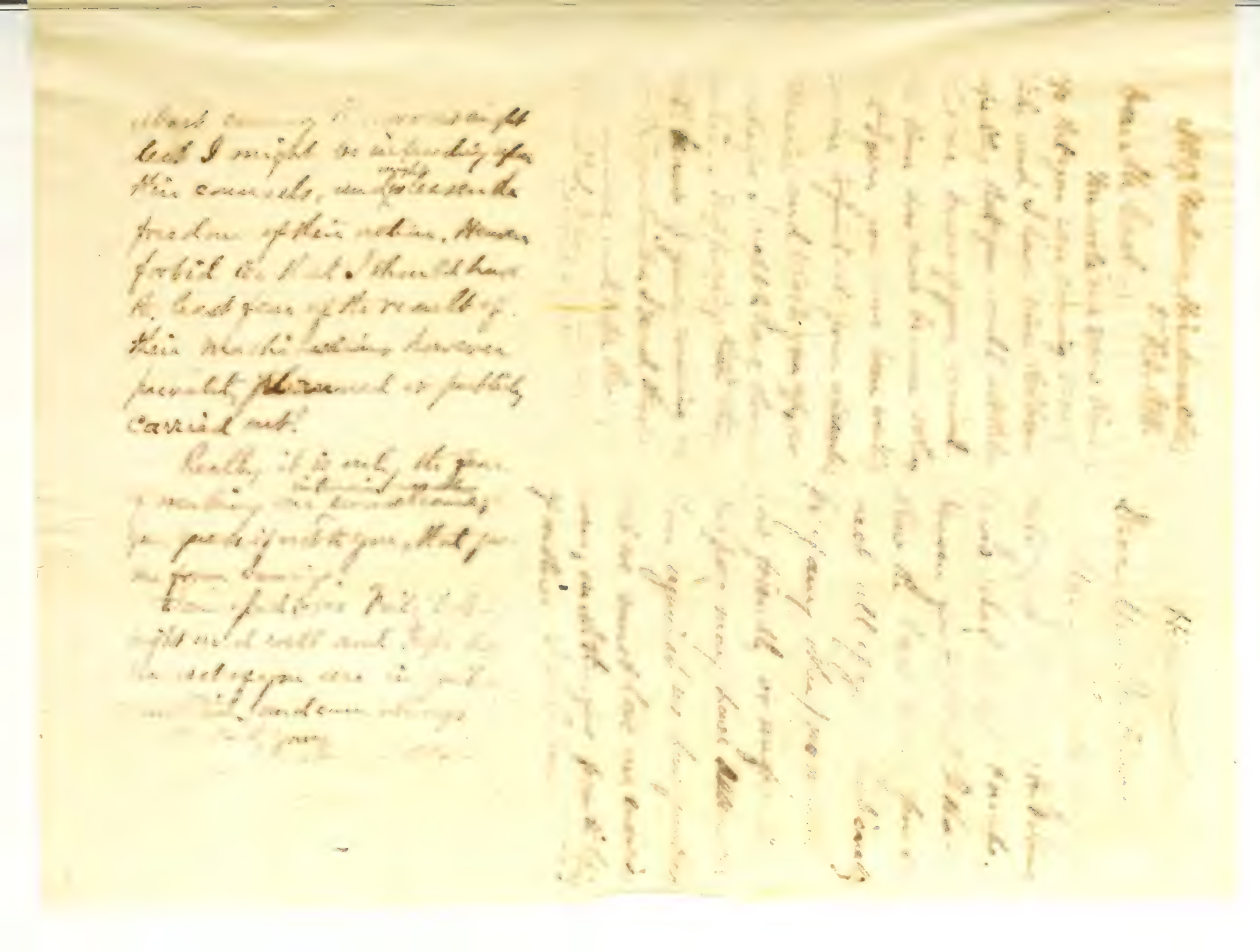
Hirakawa Ohio, 15 Feb. 1878.

Genl. K. L. Otis,
Chief Secretary [illegible],

My dear General:

I beg to hand you herewith the several estimates of expenses for the year ending 30 June, 1877, just prepared with the help [illegible]. Also for your information I enclose memoranda of the actual expenses of the [illegible] from July 1st to 31 Dec., 1877, and our estimate of the expense of the half year from 1 Jan. to 30 June, showing together the probable expense of the [illegible] for the whole of the present fiscal year.

You will be pleased to find that the expense probable for the present fiscal year is just about [illegible] less than what we estimated a year ago, in spite of the fact that a number of salaries were raised at that time and that [illegible] was not [illegible] for the [illegible] five months from Feb. 1 [illegible]. The result has been accomplished not only by our economy in [illegible] matters, but especially by the [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible] well. We more [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible]



Hirakawa Cho, 18 Feb. 1878.

Genl. K. T. Okoi;

Chief Secretary of the [illegible],

My dear General:

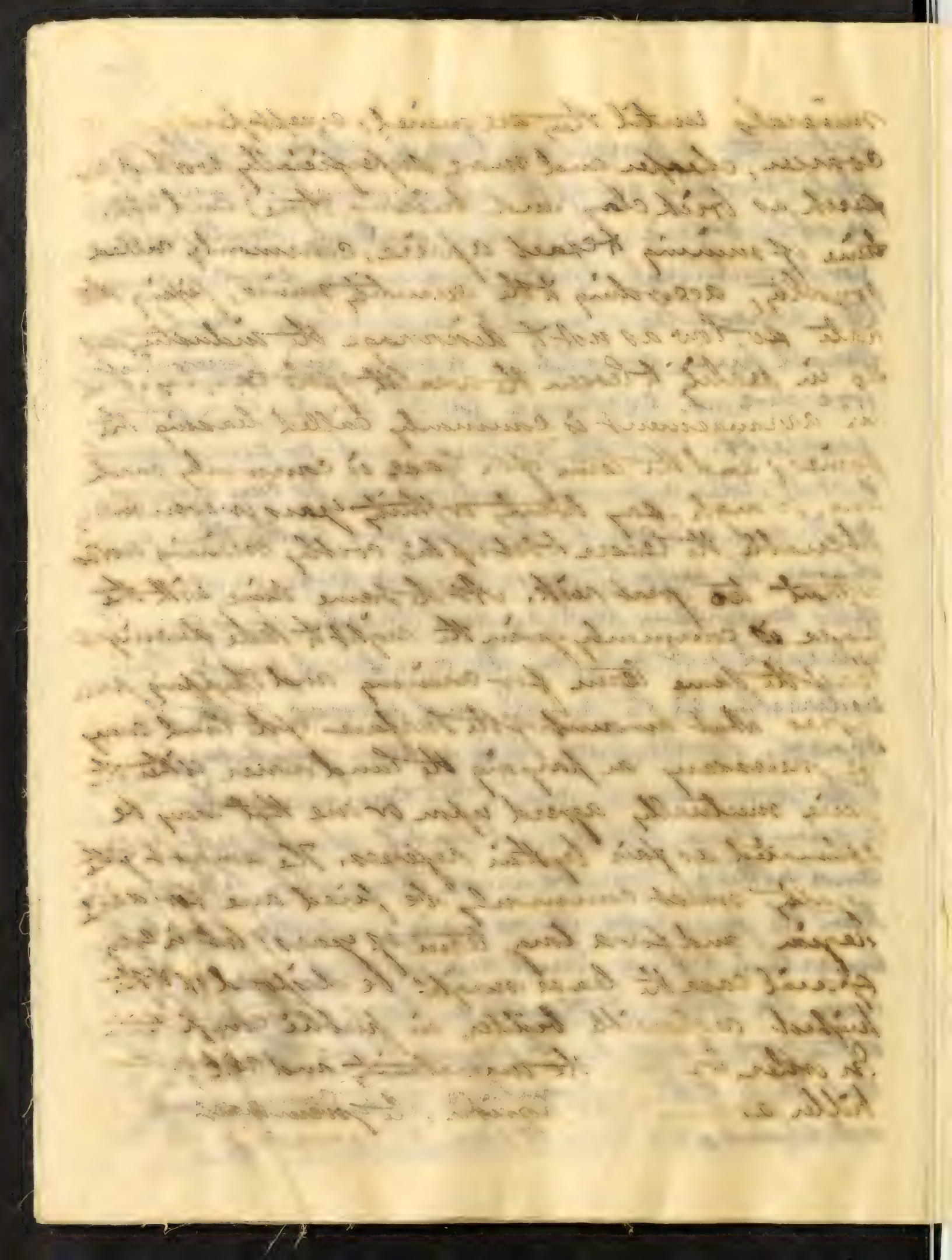
I beg to ask for a decision of the government on a point that gives both the [illegible] and myself some anxiety.

The maps are now approaching completion near enough to give information of some value on the best places for digging oil wells, and in that they seem likely to afford indications quite as early as we have had any reason to hope for. Conceivably the information we could give to individuals might have to them a high money value, enabling them to buy up the best places for digging before the present owners could ascertain the peculiar merits of such land. Of course such a thing would be extremely unjust, and we cannot suppose that the government would wish in behalf of any favorite individual to [illegible] so far from the duty which is owing to the public from the present holders and guardians [illegible]. As the [illegible]

[illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] let one here [illegible]

[illegible]

thereafter no complaint can be made by descendants of the present living community that it has through its government improperly issue or the money of property they should have received from their ancestors; for the land has been parted with for money at a rate that was at the time reasonable and the money has been used for public improvements or for other public expenses and has in that [illegible] directly or indirectly both property of future generations. But concerning minerals hidden deep in the ground, so that at least not their probable value could be determined, [illegible] future generations might with some show of [illegible] complain, if a definite [illegible] was adopted, especially so if every effort was not first made to ascertain the probable quantity and value, considering the facilities of mining and of shipment to market. But at the very best there must be a great deal of uncertainty about the probable future [illegible] of mining, since they depend not only upon quantity of the mineral (which may often be ascertained beforehand with some precision) but still more on demands of the market and [illegible] facilities for mining and shipment. In consequence of [illegible]



should also be obliged to give the government information about the mercantile features of the mining operations, so that there may be as little uncertainty as possible about such things among the public and the gambling character, if not possibly removed, enabling the government to [illegible] a fair price on the whole for the future lease, & not only [illegible] but preventing future possible [illegible] from indulging in extravagant anticipations & their subsequent loss and the disrepute of the mining business in general.

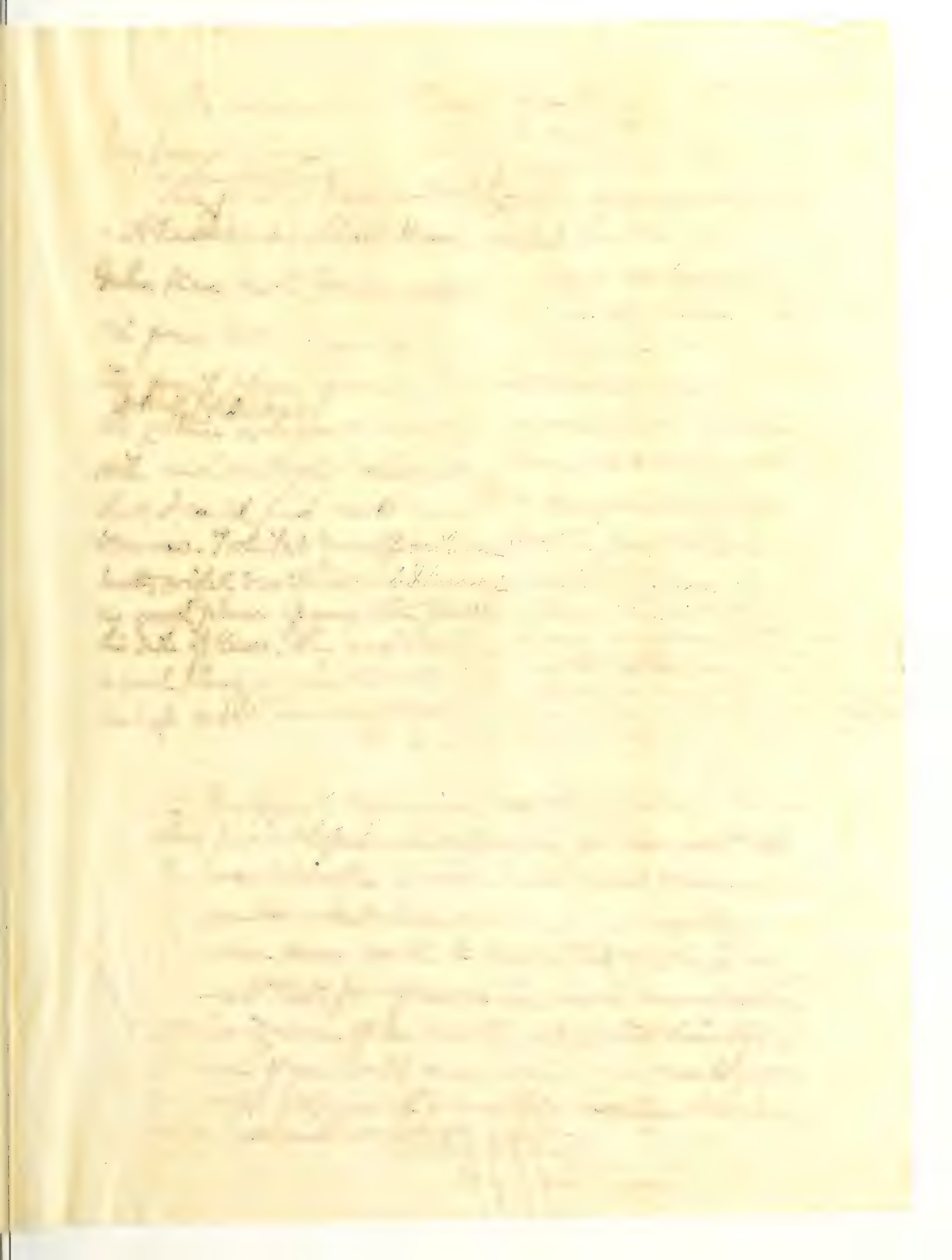
These remarks apply fully as I believe to all the more valuable unoxidised minerals, [illegible] more in a greater degree than to most [illegible] land, there are special reasons why [illegible] should be considered the property of the community rather than of the individual landowner, possessing [illegible] liquid character [illegible] [illegible] man's land [illegible] [illegible] a man should [illegible] a successful [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] his neighbour's land [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

on account of the Survey. If the government were to assume the control of the leasing in the interest of the whole body of landowners or of the community, [illegible] allowing to the landowners a certain share of the royalty, taking the rest itself as a compensation or charge for the cost and expense of the survey and of the supervision.

Under the circumstances of a government control and supervision of the whole privilege of well digging, our duties in regard to giving information about our discoveries so fast as they are made would be much simplified. It would be quite clear, as it must always be a pleasure to give all such information to all the public concerned, for we could not make any improper use of the knowledge, the same facts would be made public as far as possible before the leasing of the well digging privilege for any district, and be made to [be?] bid for the lessees in presence of the public competition.

Leaving the details of the method to be determined upon hereafter, I beg now to recommend in strong terms some [illegible] the general plan of leasing the privilege of digging the wells be adopted without delay in Dakota.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant



Sawa. — (Reply to U.) U.'s spirited and elaborate argument was hardly necessary to convince me that the very common word sawa meant 'swamp'. The Japanese seem to consider that to be the more proper meaning of the word and the prevalent one in the west; but throughout the north, [illegible] ably including even Yedo, it means a hollow or a small valley between hills. I am ready even to admit (since family names are often taken from the common or proper names of certain spots of ground, as, for example, our own Hill and Marsh) that the word Sawa as a surname may be one of those two meanings. But it does not seem to me likely that a word would be used with that meaning as a given name for a girl, even if written with that Chinese character. Is it not a little dangerous to accept too blindly the writing of Japanese words with Chinese characters as a precise indication of the true, original meaning, especially in the case of old proper names? If, for instance, Chinese characters should ever come into general use for writing English, it is scarcely doubtful that the name Marsh might be written with the same character as sawa, and yet there might be not quite without reason a question whether the name was not really identical with the French marche and German Mark.

But U. himself calls attention to the fact that the word Sawa means swamp "it does not by any means follow that it means nothing else." Indeed, I find in a dic

Japanese dictionary for the same character, the additional meanings of *uruou* and *itsukushimu*; which according to Hepburn mean respectively 'to be moist, irrigated, rich, prosperous, wealthy' (a curious transition of meanings), and 'to love, to regard with tenderness'. A couple of Chinese-English dictionaries give for the character the same meanings, with the addition of 'to nourish, fertilize, favour, benefit' (easily explaining *itsukushimu*), and Morrison points out the formation of the character from two others which mean 'water' and 'to spy', showing it to be intended for a spot where water is partly concealed by vegetation. It is not necessary that the Japanese word *sawa* should have all the meanings of the Chinese character it is written by; it is at least conceivable that, in the same way as in Chinese, the word for a moist piece of ground, which is considered especially suitable for rice, might come to be used with the meaning of 'prosperity' or 'plenty', or vice versa; and, sure enough, in Hepburn is given as obsolete a word *sawa* with the meaning of 'many, numerous', much, and equivalent to *takusan* (the first part of which by the way is written with the same character as the common *sawa*, so that the word would mean 'marsh-hill', if we were tied down to the literal sense of the written character). The recent obsoleteness of this meaning for a common word would seem to show it to be the older; and that the word came later to be applied to ground fit for the wet rice, with wet flat land, a swamp, or a small valley or hollow,

Now the question was, in which sense is the word [illegible] used as a girl's name? It seems, in view of Japanese customs about names, as if there could hardly be a doubt that the meaning was something like Prosperity or Plenty. But in order to make more sure I have just taken the pains to inquire again of my fair informant Yo-yaru, and she assures me once more with emphasis that the name does not mean 'swamp' at all, but that it means 'much' (taisoo).

[illegible]

Yone. (Reply of T.) T. answers me by asking (perhaps rather contemptuously): "As for the question of yone and kome both signifying Rice, why should the Japanese not have two words for Rice, inasmuch as the Germans, the French and English have in certain cases two words for the same thing?" Why, indeed!

The existence of two words of precisely the same meaning in the same language might be accounted for by having them either to be derived from two different languages, or to have arisen from looking at the same thing from two different points of view. For example, the Germans may regard the last day of the week either as the one of Sunday or (provincially) as the Sabbath day (Sonnabend); and the French might have had two equivalent words for 'stone' taken from Greek and from native, but (as often happens in such cases) they make a distinction in meaning between the two [illegible]. As for the English,

cited. I take 'beer' to be a general term and the other words for it to mean special varieties (just as 'corn' is general and 'sheat' 'ricage' or 'maize' are special). 'Sky' and 'heaven' may be a case more parallel to *yone* and *kome*, for according to Webster they both mean originally the blue vault above us, and no derivation from diverse languages appears. Is it however not possible (or even probable) that his second meaning for 'heaven' (the house of the ~~word~~ 'blessed') may be its older one, connecting the word with 'haven' and perhaps with 'home' itself, instead of with 'appearing'?

The real question, then, was, in which of the ways *yone* and *kome* both came to mean the same thing? I have since been told by Japanese that *yone* is unlike *kome* in belonging to the Yamato language, so called. Is it perhaps one of the few instances of two Japanese words for the same thing that both seem to us equally pure Japanese because neither are derived from the Chinese, but that are really derived from two separate languages? A collection of such words would be interesting and might help to make out the unrecorded history of the language. Or is it possible that the two words get their meaning from regarding the same thing in two different lights, and so strictly have had at first different meanings; for example (to speak piecemeal): *kome* is the ~~cleaned~~ hulled rice that is 'put into' (*komeru*) ~~one~~ store to be saved, and *yone* is a part (the good part?) of *ine* or rice plant? At any rate the last syllables [illegible]

and of yone would seem to be the same; and cannot the first syllable simply indicate some quality of the rice such as to be standing in the field or to be threshed out or cleaned, that is, brought to a good condition gome:

Names for Rice.— The following are a number of Japanese names for rice in different conditions and of different qualities. Rice with the bran on is called: [illegible], kurogome, kuromai, genmai. Unishi and [illegible] are also given by Hepburn, perhaps for the same. Cleaned rice is called: shirogome, shiragegome, hakumai. The black paddy yields mochigome, or the rice for the mochi cakes, and other rice is called by way of distinction: [illegible] mai or tadanogome (in Hepburn, tadagome. Early rice is called wase; late rice, okute; and between them is nakate. Upland rice is called okabo, as distinguished from midzuda (?), rice grown in water. There are also many other names, it is said, for different varieties of rice. There is said to be one kind of rice that grows in water two or three feet deep, with only its head above [illegible]; is it true? L.

Proper Names.— (Answer to L.) The woman's name [illegible] is probably a provincial form of the name Ei, corresponding to the man's name Sakae, and means full bloom or Prosperity. The Ii of Ii Kamon, seems to

be quite different, a family name, and its meaning to be unknown any longer to the Japanese themselves. San is a given name is [illegible] the word for 'three' denoting originally the order of birth in the family, but, as shown by U in the case of similar names, not always given now strictly with that meaning. The name is now comparatively seldom given in good families but has become a common name for servant girls, like Bridget in some western countries. Some by way of indignity, the Suke explained by U as meaning 'aid' an official title, is joined to San and the name Sansuke manufactured for the men that tend the fire in bath houses and wash down the ladies backs. Another case of Suke in a general nickname is Kumosuke (kumo, cloud) for the homeless, shifting, rascally porters that used to frequent the great roads of the country and make a sort of pandemonium of them before the present government made the very great reform of obliging these men to have fixed homes and practically turned them into orderly members of society, so that even ladies can now travel unprotected.

Girls' names and boys' do not always differ in Japan as they do in western countries; but some and girls' names are not more than two syllables,

and the corresponding boys' names are of three syllables or more; as for example, instead of Shige, a boy is called Shigeru. If a girl's name has more than two syllables it does not take the prefix O. Certain classes of women are fond of expressly taking masculine names (as happens among certain literary ladies in Europe). One profession has one set of favorite names and another a different one.

Names in Japan are sometimes given very oddly for example, a boy born on the first day of the fifth month may be called Goichi (Five-one), and like names are made from the one of the five elements that corresponds to the day of birth compounded with perhaps a corresponding syllable for the month; or from the name of the imperial epoch, or a part of it, compounded with the number of the year of birth; somewhat on the same principle as the name of Robinson Crusoe's man Friday, and a convenient mnemonic method for parents as well as children. Perhaps the frequent changes of name until the last few years caused names to be given or taken with less consideration than might otherwise have been the case.

N.

V.

Hirakawa Chō, 18 Feb. 187[illegible].

Drummond Hay, Esq.
Japan Mail, Yokohama.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I send you my 2nd and probably [illegible] for U. and T. together with some additional notes. I fear that altogether they may be too long, but if so you can leave the latter part for another week or reject it altogether. I have to thank you for your suggestion about putting answers to my own questions under the initial of the friend who gave the answers; but they came from a number of friends, so I put the letter V., finding the questions still unanswered.

I should not be at all surprised to learn that T. and U. were the same man.

My third paper on grammar will (I still think) be ready probably about the end of this week or say next Monday, quite in time for next week's paper (the [illegible] of which I thundered about in my last). In case there is a heavy pressure on your columns" for that time, the article would very likely improve by keeping it one another week.

I must say I do not think you very much [illegible] my translation of Mike. A cat with only [illegible] hairs would be even worse off than Lord Dundreary's bird with one feather.

[illegible]

[illegible]

death.

Hirakawa Cho, 25 Feb. 187[illegible].

General H. [illegible] Capron;

Chief [illegible] and [illegible] Kaitakushi,

Sir [illegible]:

Since your [illegible] the purchase of two solar transits and [illegible] such transit from abroad, and your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I made a special [illegible] on that point, and have since [illegible] in a more detailed account of the probable expense of the instruments and the [illegible]. Probably, [illegible] [illegible] that the cost of the instruments [illegible] the manufacturers [illegible] making it unnecessary to pay in advance, as is necessary in ordinary [illegible]. As the season is now coming on rapidly, [illegible] inconvenient delay in [illegible] the instruments will probably have already been [illegible] I beg [illegible] whether the purchase is sanctioned or not.

I am

Sir, Yours [illegible]

[illegible]

Hirakawa Cho; 25 Feb. 18[illegible]

General K. L. Otori;
Chief Secretary [illegible] and [illegible]
My dear General:
I beg to forward the [illegible]
addresses of [illegible] Inagaki and [illegible], as we
have [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

L's Reply to T. — T. vigorously combats three errors which he imputes to me and which appear to be: that all Japanese women "deck out their" own "names with the honorific particle O; that all cats here do the same, or have it done for them; and that all cats are named for their color. I deny that I intended any one of those errors and cannot see that any one of them is even inadvertently implied in what I said, which was as follows: "The names of cats commonly depend on the color, it is said, and are not chosen according to the owner's fancy; but the cats have O prefixed to their names just as women have."

I was well aware while writing that all Japanese women's names did not have O prefixed to them; but was unaware that any class of women so "decked out their own "names", as he seems to assert they do; and I supposed it to be merely a slightly respectful or polite prefix made only by others and among all classes. Does he mean to say that the politer classes do not so use it in speaking respectfully to their ladies; that Japanese cats do not commonly get their name from their color instead of from fancy; and that they do not (speaking generally) have O prefixed to their names as Japanese women (speaking generally) do. I ask bona fide for information, not to test his

28 Sept 87. — F. [illegible] contradicts the error
which he imputes to me and which appear &c:
that all Japanese women "deck out their" own "names"
with the honorific particle O; that all call each other by the
name, or have it done for them; and that all are to
be named for their [illegible] "not distinguished any
one of these women and cannot see that any one
of them is ever made to [illegible] in what being(?)
which was as follows: "The names of girls commonly
depend on the order of birth, and are not chosen
according to the owner's fancy; but the girls are O prefixed to their names just as women here."
I was well aware while writing that all Japanese women
and names did not have O prefixed to them; but was not
aware that any class of women so "decked out their
own 'names'" as he seems to assert they do, and I sup-
posed it to be merely a highly respectful or polite pre-
fix made only by others. He seems to mean(?) that the
politer classes do not use it in speaking respectfully
of their ladies; that Japanese ladies do not commonly take(?)
their names from their [illegible] instead of from fancy; and
that they do not (speaking generally) have O prefixed to
their names as Japanese women (speaking generally) do.
[illegible] for information, not to that [illegible]

ingenuity as he in his closing words seems to wish to puzzle mine. My own statement was "positive" only so far as to the fact of what was "said" (by a member of Japanese).

Further, why does he in accusing me of the [illegible] use the words: "he (under the misleading head of Queries) undertakes to give us positive information about the matter. Apparently he thinks that I wrote from nothing but a vainglorious desire to display the erudition I had not got"; but why should he suspect me of a less worthy motive in writing than his own? Men sometimes strangely deceive themselves about their own motives; and my own impression is [illegible] that I wrote only out of good natured compliance with repeated direct personal requests, in some hopes that the column of Notes and Queries might in time by the cooperation of abler hands become a repertory of more or less interesting and valuable facts, all perhaps already well known to such profoundly learned men as J., yet not so to us of the general public. But if palpably unfounded accusations and injurious expressions (whether intentional or not) are to be freely inserted, though it may lend a spiciness to the column by letting it fill up with rude [illegible] of a strongly persona

favor, I must beg to withdraw while the cloud is still no bigger than a man's hand and leave the field to others who have more taste and leisure for such profitless encounters.

I wish first however, to inform J. and the public that in regard to my contributions I have never been in the remotest degree responsible for the classified headings (such as Queries, Notes, Replies) generally mistaken and always, in my opinion, unnecessary; any more than for the misprints, especially numerous last week, of which the most absurd were <u>Sounding</u> for Sweating and '<u>Leaven</u>' (the last time) for <u>Heaven</u>.' L.

19 Yokohama, ~~Yokohama~~ [illegible]; 25 Feb. 8[illegible]

Drummond Hay Esq.
Japan Mail, Yokohama.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I send you my weekly contribution to your column of Notes and Queries; and sadly fear it must be the last one, if you are really inclined not to encourage the private unprofitable and even disgusting squabbling in print and think it your editorial duty to let every anonymously cub like T. (I don't care who he may be) air his boorishness in your paper while on the other hand you confine your attention (of course in appearance only and not on purpose) to introducing ridiculous verbal blunders into my pieces (such as calling the last day of the week Monday for example). I take it there ~~would~~ can be no use in arguing with such a reckless blunderhead as T. seems to be; he would be in the same [illegible] with his misinterpretation of [illegible] ever I should say.

Besides the two misprints mentioned there were at least two more of some importance, of which one may perhaps call out something from T. if he is as foolish as I, and if you don't send off. This namely the inclusion of *much* under the quotation marks in giving Hepburn's definition of *[illegible]*. The [illegible] meaning is merely implied by the synonym given (*[illegible]*) and so they [illegible] left outside of the quotation marks.

I am sure you cannot complain of I annoy myself [illegible] by reading what comes in the [illegible] instead of bothering myself [illegible] about your Notes and Queries. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Hirakawa Choo, 26 Feb. 1878.

[illegible], Esq.,
Kaitakushi,

My dear Sir:

Dr. Edmund Naumann of the Geological Department is, I find, willing to make a study of the fossils we gathered in Yesso and now in the Kaitakushi Museum. He would do it unofficially, in his leisure moments and without compensation, if necessary, on account of the great interest pertaining to the scientific world. He would not even insist that any report of the results of his study should be published at the expense of the government; but I hope that the publication of our survey will be enriched by so valuable a contribution, in case the Kaitakushi should not prefer to have them. I would, therefore, urge that he be allowed to undertake so disinterested a piece of work (as I trust he also will be independent of the results of our present survey) and that he be permitted for carrying out the project more conveniently to have the fossils in his own office or house for the necessary length of time. If I remember rightly I made about two years since some official recommendation in regard to obtaining his [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

for a like purpose); but I had not then any knowledge of what he would be willing to do in the matter.

Hoping that there may be no obstacle to the [illegible]

I am always,

My dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

Benj. Smith [illegible]

[illegible]; 26 Feb. 1878.

Genl. K. [illegible],

Chief [illegible] and [illegible]

My dear General:

I beg to urge that Dr. Edmund Naumann of the Geological Department be allowed to study and use the [illegible] we have from time to time gathered during survey. He is specially a paleontologist and is willing to undertake the work unofficially in his leisure hours without compensation, if necessary, merely because of the great interest of the matter to the scientific world. He would probably need to take the fossils to his own house or office; but would not keep them there an unnecessarily long time. He would not even demand that any report of the results of his study should be printed at our expense; but I think it would be very advantageous and creditable to us that we should include such a report in our publications; and a moderate outlay in that way would seem to be the smallest return we could make for the disinterested scientific labor. Indeed, I would [illegible] to include in such a publication the results also of his study of the [illegible] fossils which I [illegible] this with others [illegible] on the same [illegible]

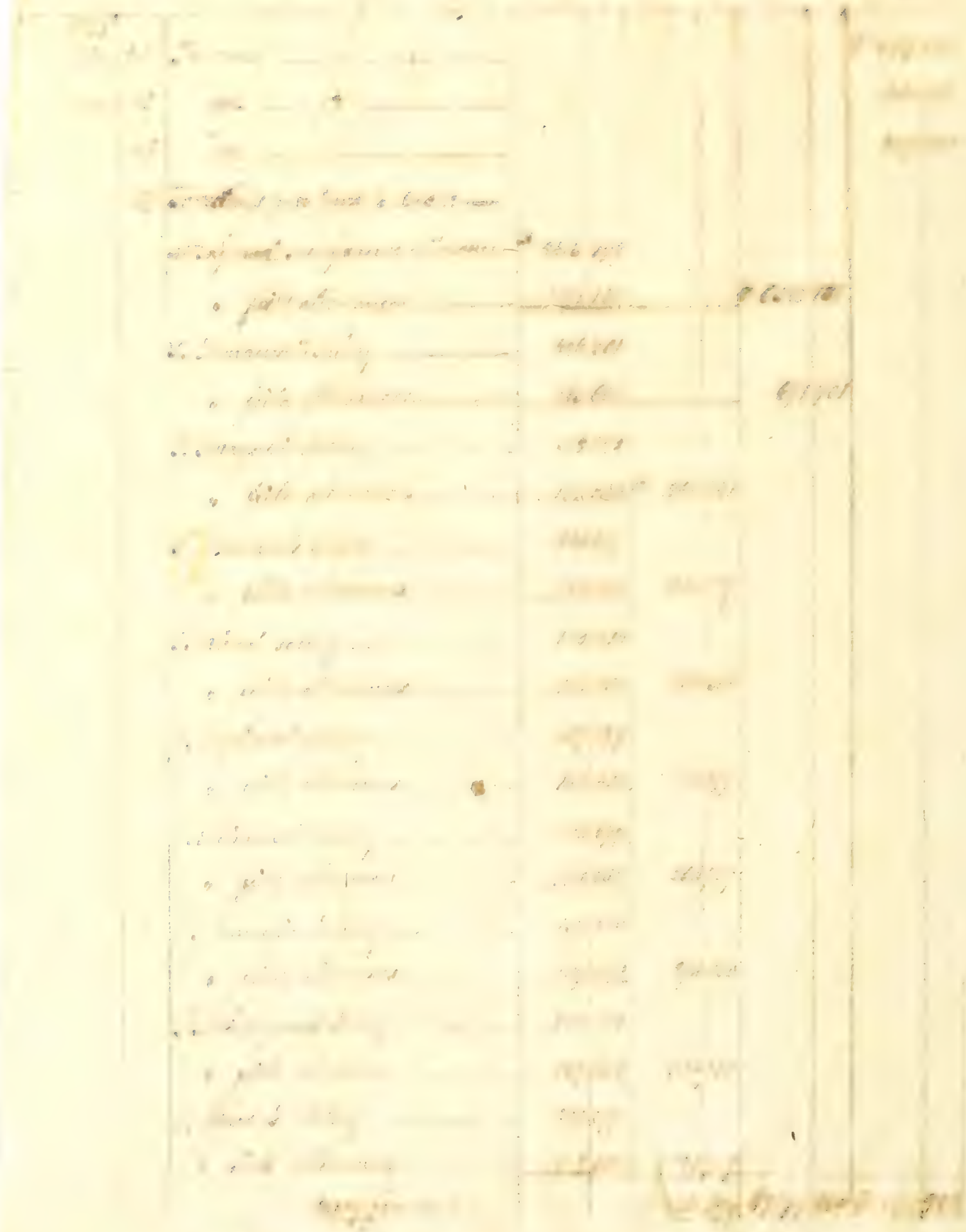
and which will also tend to elucidate the paleontology of our Nippon rocks.

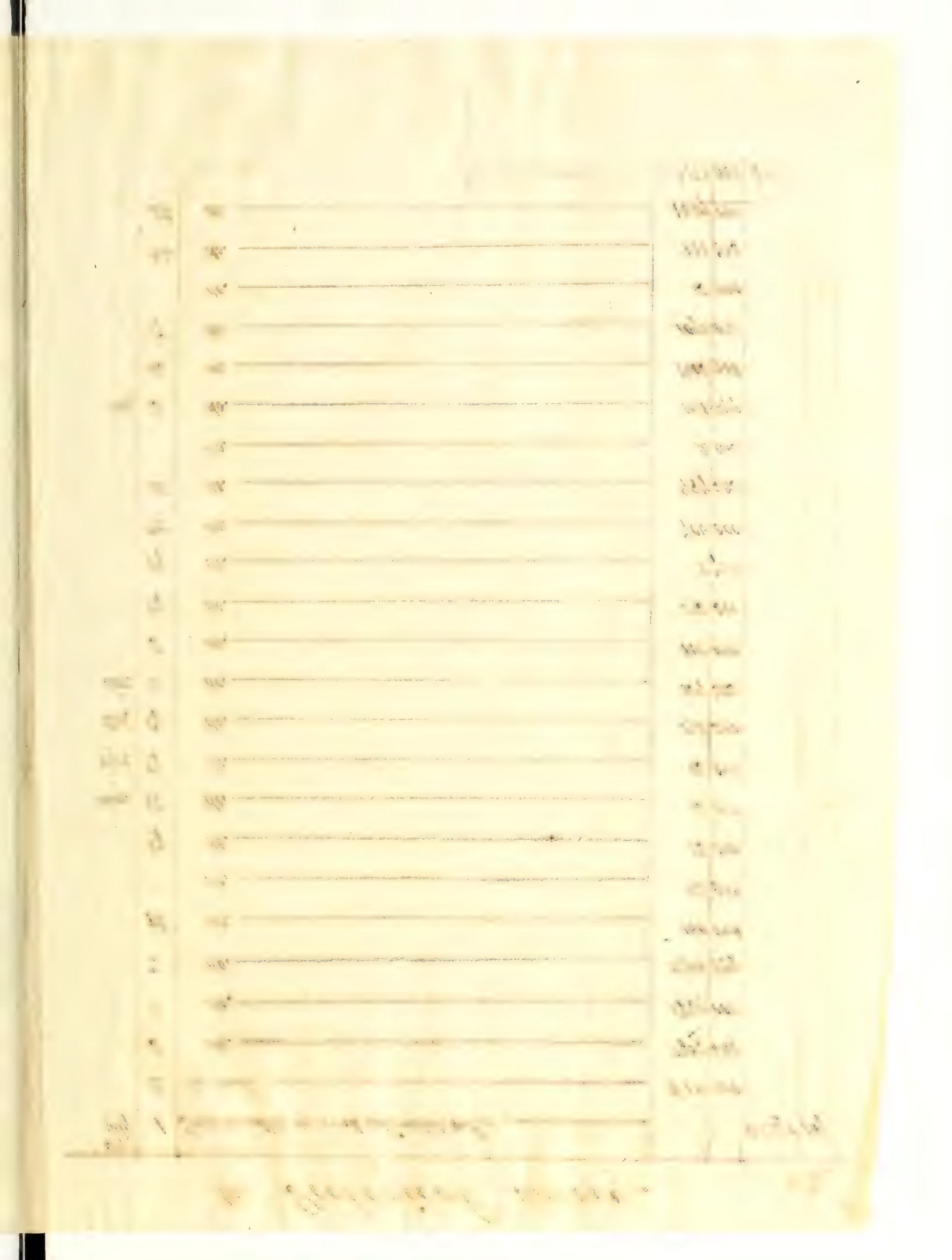
Hoping that you will find no obstacle to the proposed plan, I am,

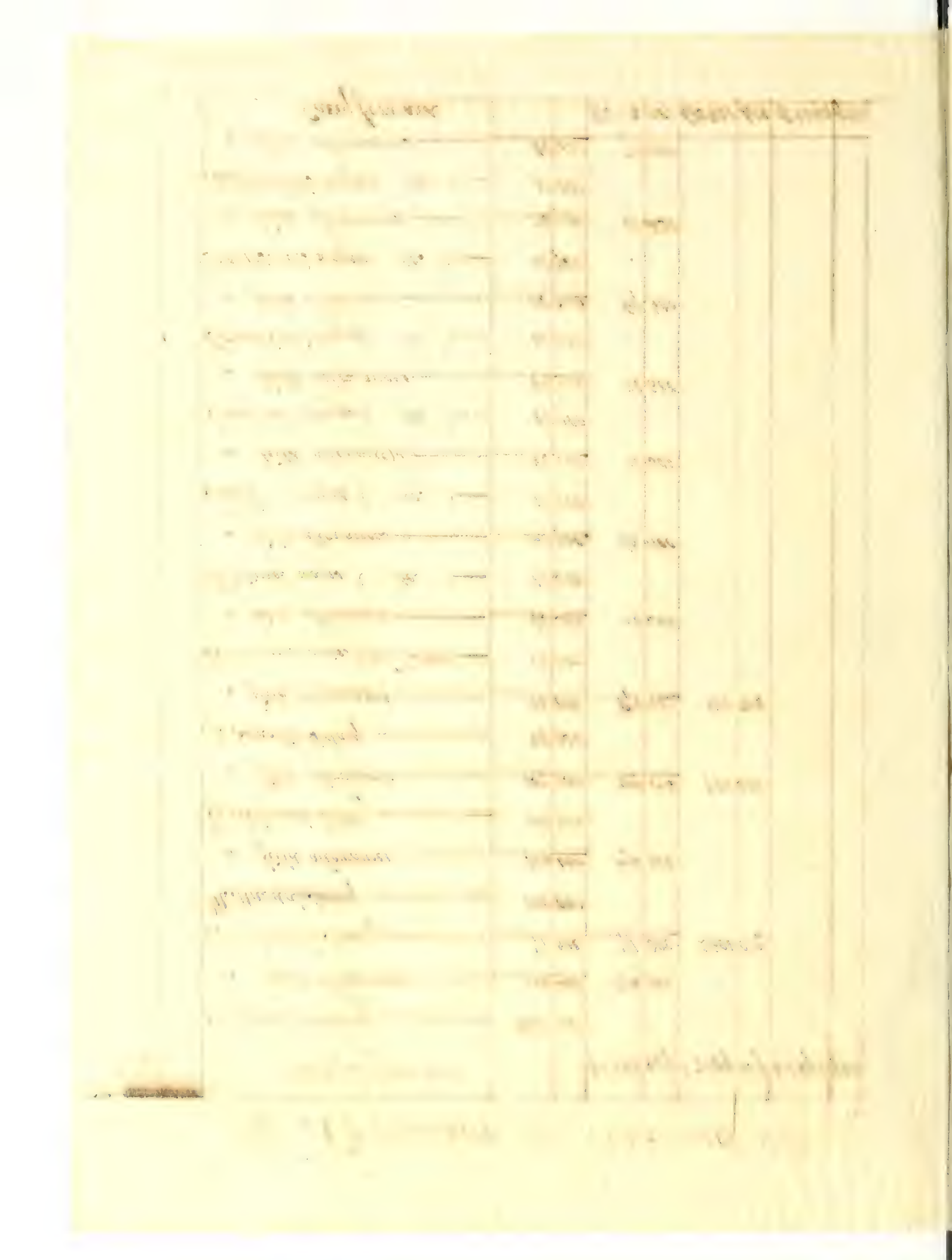
My dear General,

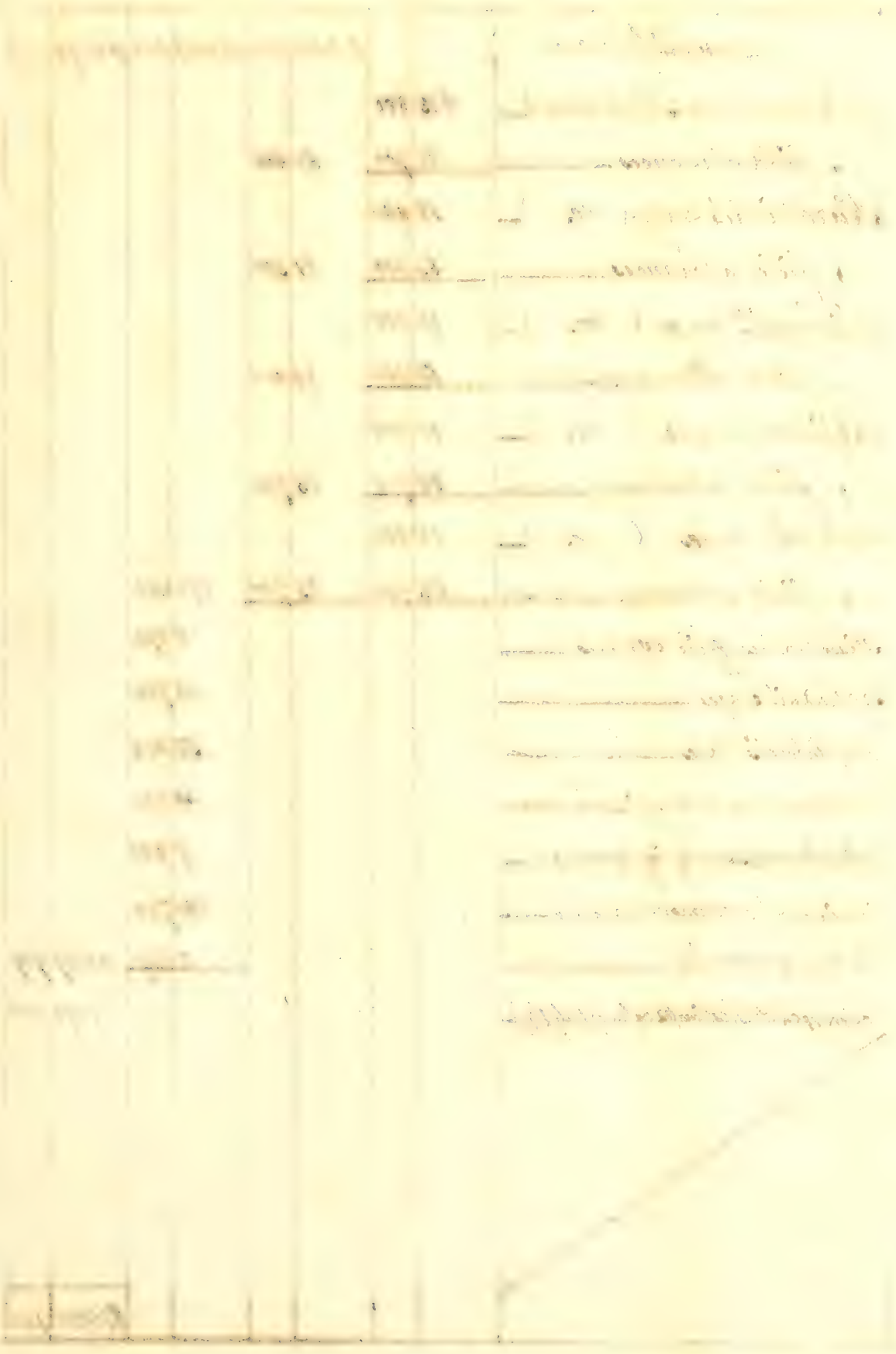
Very truly yours

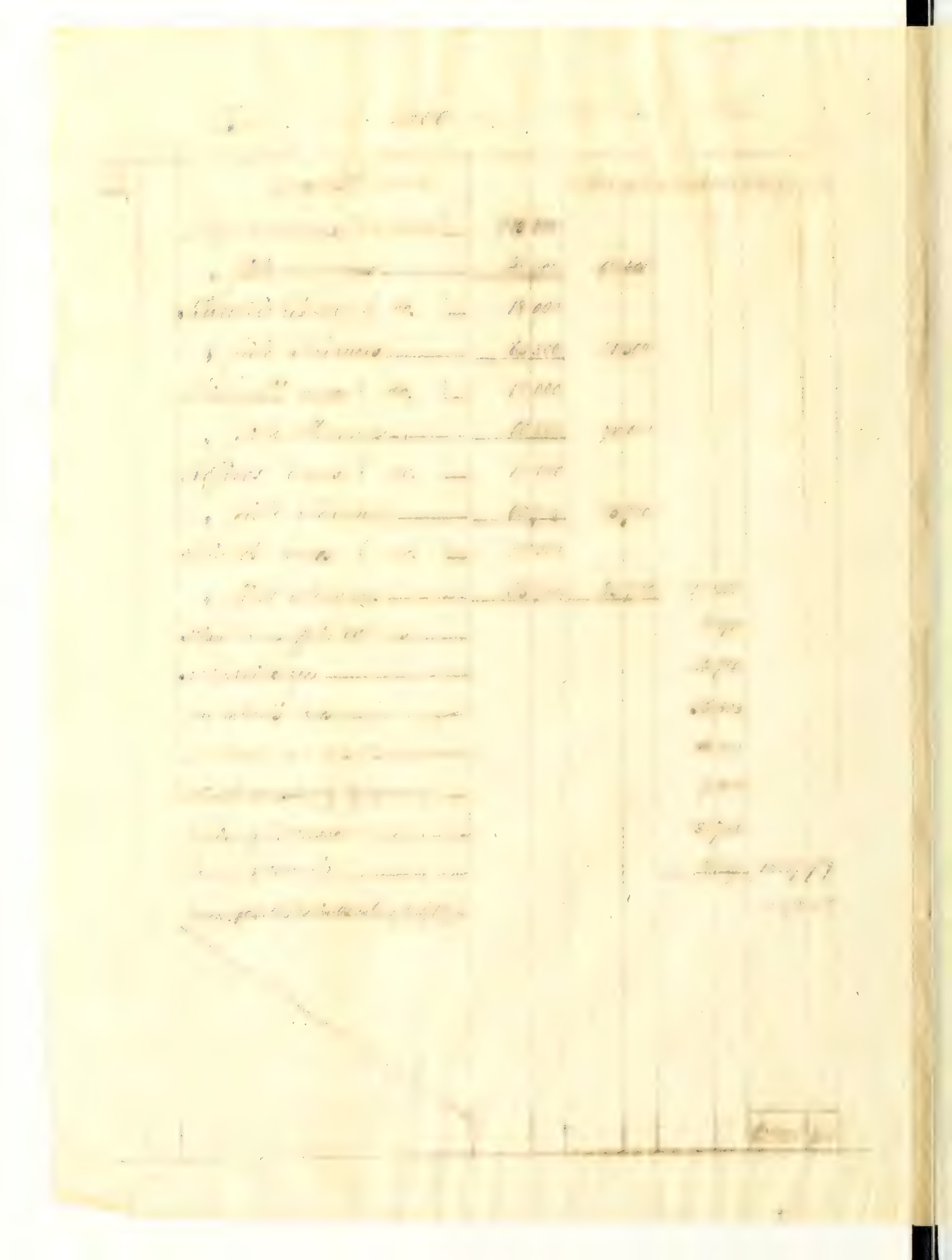
[illegible]











Hirohama Chos:- 7 Feb. 187[illegible].

Gen'l K. L. [illegible]

Chief Secretary [illegible] and [illegible],

My dear General:

I beg at last to forward to you herewith a general abstract of our accounts from the 1st July to the 31 December 187[illegible], in compliance with your [illegible]. The delay has been in great part because instead of writing them myself I had them [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and the inconvenience of the delay is, I hope, well compensated for by the fact that he has gained some knowledge of the proper way of preparing such accounts. In the course of its preparation also many defects were discovered in Mr. [illegible] [illegible] which he has been with great zeal repairing, so that he has within a few days made great progress in the [illegible] of account keeping and taken a long step towards becoming an accomplished accountant.

You will notice that we are expected to make our [illegible] of all our goods and chattels only at the end of the [illegible] year; we have instead [illegible] [illegible] both [illegible] [illegible] on the 1 July.

Within a day or two I [illegible] all our accounts [illegible]

for the same dep'ts
will be in suitable condition to send to your office for inspection (audit, as it is called) if you so desire. In auditing them, I would recommend that two men should compare the charges in the day books with the receipts (on file under seal in your office already) — one reading the receipts in their order according to date, and the other seeing that the corresponding charges have been correctly made in the books and if they are so, making a little mark against each one, and if they appear not to be right, inquiring for an explanation of Mr. [illegible] who will be present. In that way I think the whole number of receipts could be gone through very rapidly. After that, the adding up of the items on each page can be quickly verified; and then, if you like, the ledger can in a similar manner be compared with the original entries of the day books. If it should all turn out satisfactory, it would be gratifying to have a certificate to that effect and then the old accounts &c can be kept wherever you please, as our responsibility will be ended.

I am

My dear General,

Yours very truly,

Benj. [illegible]

Corrections to MS. rec'd 25 Feb. 1878.

Page 1, line 3 from bottom; instead of they, print: Japanese she cats.

Page 2. line 6; put the he after the parenthesis instead of before it.

Page 2, line 12; instead of Men sometimes &c. to the end, print as follows:

[no ¶] Why search for other motives than the natural emergences of a good natured wish to comply with special requests and a hope that the column of Notes and Queries might in time by gradually inducing the kindly cooperation of abler hands become a useful repertory of more or less valuable facts, all perhaps well known already to such profoundly learned men as T., yet not so to us of the general public? I can at least boast of having drawn from him an explanation of how Sato (village) came (in one instance at any rate) to be given as a proper name, a use of the word that several well informed Japanese have acknowledged themselves unable to account for.

The "misleading headings", of course, are an editorial affair, not mine. Last week there were a few misprints, of which the most important were: Sonntag for Samstag, and 'heaven' (the last time) for 'haven'.

L.

Page 1, line 3 from bottom: instead of "it", print: Johnnie

Page 2, line 6: put "to" after "it" Insert instead of "a"

Page 2, line 7: instead of "their knowledge" etc. put: our knowledge

Page 3:

[illegible] the power of [illegible] natural knowledge
as of a supernatural and strongly with special reference to
[illegible] it refers to [illegible] Words mostly in this
[illegible] gradually inducing it kindly confession of other [illegible]
seems a useful reference of more or less natural [illegible]
all [illegible] will have already stood naturally [illegible]
men as [illegible] refer to [illegible] of it general public. I am
afraid [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] (Village) come [illegible] as writers always [illegible]
[illegible] as a [illegible] name, a [illegible] stood [illegible] and
well informed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

The "Indian Indian": Power, as an editorial
[illegible], and wants. God was [illegible] a [illegible],
[illegible] it must [illegible] see: [illegible] [illegible],
and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:

Hiakawa Choo; 27 Feb. 1878.

Dear Mr. Hay:

I have to thank you for

[illegible] 27 Feb. '78.

My dear [illegible]:

Many thanks for your too flattering note of yesterday. I thought [illegible] [illegible] any answer [illegible] very well indeed, and still [illegible]

I think you cannot complain [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The constant [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] in your paper. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Very truly yours,

[illegible]

Hirakawa Choo, 28 Feb. 1878.

General K. S. Otori,

Chief Secretary P.W.D. and [illegible]

My dear General:

It may be of interest to you and please file same, at any future time, of [illegible] the [illegible] baggage allowance) to know what it actually cost me to carry seventy kwamme of luggage on my long journey of last year. It turns out to be $91.22 for about 79 kwamme [illegible], or an average of 3 4/10 sen for each ri, making the average cost for 70 kwamme per each ri just about twenty two sen. As [illegible] previous special agreement I received the allowance of 11 8/10 sen for each ri, the government lost nothing by that agreement, but on the contrary saved 2 1/10 sen per each ri, or ([illegible]) for the whole journey, while I [illegible] paid the bills carefully getting written receipts in every case and of having an account of the same prepared for the government. Besides, I was more free to have the baggage carried expeditiously by jinrikisha and instead of letting the government lose my time for the sake of saving a few sen as compared with the cheapest modes.

— The average cost [illegible] the [illegible] journey [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Hirakawa Choo; 1 March, 1878.

General K. T. Otori:

Chief [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]

My dear General:

Since the [illegible] of last month Mr. Yamauchi has found himself able to use his eyes in working at the office nearly every day through the forenoon on work that is not mere copying or the drafts [illegible] and writing. Having now finished the [illegible] and accounts by his help, I wish to take advantage of his aid in getting from the Kaitakushi a [illegible] of information about the place and, if possible, the [illegible] and the [illegible] of the [illegible] deposits already known in Japan. Such information will be of [illegible] not only in the future travelling, as well as to the [illegible], but in making out my reports on what I saw last year; and I beg you will kindly put him in the way of getting it, if you can. As we have really too much work for the number of our hands, it would be great [illegible] if some help in the matter could be given by officials in the Kaitakushi who may have leisure.

I am, My dear General, [illegible]

[illegible]

Hirakawa Cho; 1 Mar. 1876.

Drummond Hay, Esq.
Japan Mail, Yokohama.

My dear Sir:

Many thanks for sending proof, which I return herewith corrected. If you prefer, I have no objection to your omitting altogether the last paragraph [illegible] as there [illegible] be [illegible] in the [illegible] while [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

printed as soon as possible; but am beginning to fear again that it may be incomplete if sent you at once. I can at all certainly [illegible] Monday. But it will not be so long as the former article, so that it will not be necessary to leave [illegible] space for it. Probably [illegible] [illegible]

Yours very truly,
[illegible]

Hirakawa Choo; 28 Feb. 187[illegible].

General K. S. Otori,

Chief Secretary [illegible] and [illegible]

My dear General:

It may not be [illegible] to you but of some use [illegible] of [illegible] the rules for baggage allowances [illegible] [illegible] 8 carry [illegible] kamme [illegible] my last journey [illegible]. It turns out that carrying about 77 kamme for $725\frac{2}{8}$ ri cost $187\frac{5784}{10000}$ or an average of $25\frac{1}{10}$ sen for each ri, making the average for 70 kamme for one ri $22\frac{7}{10}$ sen. As in accordance with previous special agreement [illegible] the allowance of $17\frac{6}{10}$ sen for each ri, the gov[illegible] lost nothing by that agreement, but on the contrary, saved $3\frac{3}{10}$ sen for each ri, or $23\frac{9349}{10000}$ for the whole journey.

The cost in both the long journeys of the two past years of carrying 70 kamme was then $[illegible]5\frac{48}{1000}$ for [illegible] ri; or on the average $21\frac{8}{10}$ sen for each ri. In both journeys together the distance travelled (in my case) with baggage was just about five eighths of the whole journey (a little less last year and slightly more the year before); so that the ~~cost~~ [illegible] kamme was a little [illegible] sen for each ri of the [illegible] journeys.

If the government therefore should desire to simplify the rules and the accounts, it would lose but very little (probably less than two sen a ri, or twenty sen in a thousand ri) by lumping the baggage allowance together with the travelling and town allowances reckoning twenty sen a ri for the addition, making for example, the travelling allowance for ten ri [illegible] instead of eight; and the town allowance for five ri days one and a quarter instead of five and [illegible]. Perhaps as a general rule the loss would be still less than that, because others perhaps travel [illegible] off the line followed by the baggage.

If the rules should be so amended this year I should be very glad, as it would save some bother in account keeping and would also probably enable me to recover a part of what I lost by the arrangement of last year. But it is a trifling matter, and of course, I am aware that I have no right to complain about the result of last year's agreement nor to insist upon a change for this year.

I am,

My [illegible],

Yours very truly,

Benj. Smith Lyman.

[illegible]: 4th March. 1878.

Dear Mr. Purcell:

It was [illegible] yesterday [illegible] to showing my thankfulness for your great kindness [illegible] last [illegible] by asking you both to [illegible] me again [illegible] coming up in cold [illegible] all the way [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in a [illegible] [illegible] with an old [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as he would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] you [illegible] [illegible] Sunday [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of that [illegible] a satisfactory day to you [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] you [illegible] [illegible], at any rate [illegible] you what gratification might come [illegible] [illegible] that your constant and [illegible] [illegible] hospitality [illegible] by any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. In hopes of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] you [illegible] before you [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Hirakawacho, [illegible] March 18[illegible].

General K. [illegible] Otori,

Chief Secretary, [illegible] and [illegible]

My dear General:

I beg to forward to you [illegible] daily register of attendance for [illegible] and a request for [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible],

My dear General,

Yours very truly,

Benj. Smith Lyman

Yale; 7 March, 1878.

Dear Mr. Appleton:

Just note in enclosing the year's subscription to the Asiatic Society in answer to your circular sent by your messenger, I find that by mistake left out one [illegible] [illegible], which I now enclose.

Yours very truly,

[illegible]

Yale; 7 March, 1878.

Wm. E. Appleton,

Hon. Treasurer, Asiatic Society,

Dear Sir:

We are sent your circular [illegible] for my yearly contribution [illegible] [illegible] Asiatic Society. I may [illegible]

[illegible]

Yours [illegible]

[illegible]

Tokio, 7 March '[illegible]

Dear Mr. Purcell,

I find that I neglected the other day to send you a copy of my [illegible] report of last year, and send it now.

You could not have flattered me more than by taking the kind [illegible] a thing to remember me by, — just what my vanity prompted [illegible]. [illegible] very [illegible] your [illegible] [illegible] a return for your [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] as [illegible] all, [illegible] of the [illegible] you [illegible], [illegible] such [illegible] cannot be repaid.

Hoping that you will both have a comfortable journey [illegible] [illegible] season [illegible] [illegible] departure, I am [illegible] very truly yours, Benj. Smith Lyman

Hiraken[illegible]; 7 March [illegible].

General K. [illegible],
Chief [illegible] P.W.D. and [illegible],

My dear General:

Our account books for the months from 1 July to 31 Dec. 1877 are all now ready for inspection or audit, and at the audit [illegible] office at any time you may appoint for auditing them, unless you should prefer to have them audited here. In any case [illegible] will be present so as to explain anything that may not be perfectly understood.

As both he and the other assistants were inexperienced in foreign account keeping the books have not been as neatly kept as they should have been and as they doubtless will be in future. I found, when it was too late, that many erasures [illegible] cases of cutting out pages and pasting in new had taken place owing to ignorance of the proper [illegible] of making corrections by contrabalancing [illegible] [illegible] in those dangerous ways. Nevertheless the books are [illegible] [illegible] upon [illegible] [illegible] a year ago.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Hirakawa Cho; 7th March, 187[illegible]

General K. L. Otori

Chief Secretary P.W.D. and Kwanlt [illegible]

My dear General:

I beg to enclose an account of the following articles of which the purchase had been made in accordance with the approval [illegible] few days ago:

150 Blank Note Books	@ 23 [illegible]	$4.500
30 Bottles of Japanese Ink	@ [illegible]	[illegible]
13 do. do. do. medium @ [illegible]		[illegible]
25 Large envelopes @ [illegible]		[illegible]
75 Large envelopes @ 1½ [illegible]		[illegible]
200 Japanese [illegible]:		
30 @ 3½ [illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible] @ 3 [illegible]		[illegible]
115 @ 2 [illegible]		[illegible] [illegible]
		$[illegible].757

Begging that money may be supplied for [illegible] by the account, I am,

My dear General,

Yours very truly,

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items, 1876.

Hirakawa-cho, 7th March, 1876.

General K. [illegible],

Chief Secretary [illegible] and [illegible],

My dear General:

1° I have written and spoken to you several times about the advisability of trying the electric light in some of our Japanese [illegible] and [illegible] that I may be authorized to buy one apparatus for such a light and to try to get it copied by some manufacturer here. Such an apparatus [illegible] at [illegible] in Yokohama [illegible] price of forty five dollars ($45) and [illegible] the [illegible]. I understand that there are some [illegible] of electric apparatus in Yedo, and think they [illegible] with a little instruction they might copy the [illegible] [illegible]ly it might best be done by an electrician who does the work for the Kobusho (Tanaka is his name, I think).

2° I would also recommend that we buy one small mine fan to try at the oil wells to see if it would not be better and more economical than the bellows now used there. It need not be [illegible], as it supplies air only [illegible] month and perhaps one of the fans made at the [illegible]

made shops would be suitable for trial, and could if wanted be copied (possibly with some modification, or partly in wood) in the Country. At [illegible] last summer I saw such a pump in use, apparently [illegible] there, but perhaps brought from Melbourne. It was about $1\frac{6}{12}$ feet in diameter.

3° I would further recommend that a small force pump (say two inches in diameter to be worked by hand) be bought for trial and as a model, costing perhaps twenty dollars. It would likely be useful at some of the oil wells in pumping oil and perhaps at some other wells might be strong enough to keep down the water, where digging has hitherto been prevented by more water than the digger could bale out in the intervals of his digging. It would need also iron pipe (of say one inch or one inch and a third in internal diameter) costing in America (I do not know the price here) twenty or twenty five cents a foot; and I would recommend buying here enough for a well sixty fathoms deep; say ninety dollars worth. Pump rods would also be needed; but they are made of wood and could be made in the country. [illegible] carriage [illegible] it would be necessary probably to [illegible] [illegible] probably [illegible]

screw-socket; and it would be well to have [illegible] such sockets made here as models and also the necessary taps and dies for the screws.

4° Of course the diggers of wells will not use such improvements [illegible] unless they find them in reality economical on the whole; and there will be a well-founded reluctance to [illegible] with them even in that case, if the first cost be very high. If the apparatus is of a kind that must be imported from abroad or [illegible] constructed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at the Capital or [illegible] the cost will necessarily be high, and the economy less and the disposition to try them less also. I hope therefore that we may succeed in getting everything except the electric apparatus [illegible] copied in the Country by the carpenters and blacksmiths there, substituting wood as you [illegible] [illegible] more difficult and costly iron. I have [illegible] [illegible] that the iron pump pipe may be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] wound with strong cord [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] It is also possible that [illegible] pumps may be made by the [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] be arranged so as to be worked by the water.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The difficulty is, that the yield of most wells as now dug, is so small (on the average) that the interest on the cost of pumps and pipes and their maintenance would in many cases be more than the cost of the occasional dipping out of the oil in the present method. But a pump may at a cost of say [illegible] a year be already economical in some wells; and it may with the help of the chief oil-digger (if one is engaged) be possible to connect the neighboring old wells by underground passages, so that they will all drain into one and be emptied by one pump; and in future by similar underground workings each new well may be made to drain a larger space.

Hoping the above to be sufficient to make the abovementioned purchases and experiments, except so far as the Akita works can supply our wants, I am

My dear [illegible],

Yours very truly,

Benj. Smith Lyman.

Hirakawa Cho; 8 [illegible]

Drummond Hay,
Japan Mail, Yokohama.

Dear Sir: Many thanks for your [illegible] last evening with T's answer, which I return herewith. I see no objection to [illegible] part, though the first paragraph [illegible] to me a little [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] out of modesty on his part [illegible] time. I cannot [illegible] his statement [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I am a little suspicious [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] easily verify the matter by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] who is [illegible] [illegible] family [illegible]. What [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ar [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] came to hand [illegible] but as I had already written an answer [illegible] [illegible] to Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] before I [illegible] [illegible]. I think I will send down my [illegible] by the 8:15 train tomorrow morning in the mail, if that will answer. [illegible] will be too long for [illegible] your paper, but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] what you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to have undertaken the [illegible] Saturdays and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Hirakawa Cho, 8 March, 187[illegible]

General K. T. Otori,

Chief Secretary, [illegible] and [illegible]

My dear General:

1° We need in our office a number of sheets of paper ruled like the small sample enclosed. It is especially necessary in reducing our [illegible] and would also be convenient for all [illegible] rough plottings. On inquiring about the cost from the lithographer of our [illegible] maps I learned that the printing of one hundred sheets ([illegible] feet long by [illegible] feet wide) would cost us $14; but that [illegible] sheets could be printed for [illegible]. We should not in a long time need so many as that, and printing a small number would make the cost of each sheet too high. It has occurred to me that [illegible] the lithographic office which is [illegible] connected with some printing office such work might be done at a lower rate. If the stone could be [illegible] so as to have the printing done each year as long as the [illegible] is wanted perhaps it would not be too much. [illegible] that would [illegible]

[illegible] a hundred sheet [illegible] the cost of the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] time [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].

2°. I have lately seen in a scientific periodical an account of some recent improvements in copying drawings upon lithographic stones by transfer from manuscripts on paper; and think it may be possible for us to apply the process very conveniently to the printing of our maps, saving the delay and expense of the present plan of having a lithographic artist copy them on the stone. I wish therefore to enquire whether I could have any facilities for experimenting a little in the matter at your lithographic office; and whether I could for the purpose be supplied with a crayon or pencil of transfer ink such as are sold in Paris; and whether I could have a sheet or two of paper passed through a lithographic press that gives in contact with a lithographic stone in order to give it a satisfactory "grain" (or slightly engraved surface) after I have coated it with starch before drawing with the crayon?

Hoping that a little experimenting of that kind may cause no great inconvenience and may lead to important results, I am,

My dear General,

Yours very truly,

Benj. Smithsonian.

17 [illegible], Hinkawa Cho, 8 Mar. [illegible]

My dear Dr. Naumann:

A few days ago I received from the Kobusho the desired permission, to have our fossils be studied and described by you unofficially, as you wished (& as we wished too). I have delayed a little to write you about it in hopes of being able to communicate at the same time a similar permission on the part of the Kaitakushi about which I wrote to a friend in high position there at the same time I wrote to the Kobusho, a few days before you were at our place the last time. That official was not for some days able to go to office, but I hope soon to hear from him favorably.

Where shall I send the specimens we have here; to the Kaiseijo, or to Kaga Yashiki? Of course we should like to be separated from them as short a time as would conveniently answer your purpose.

Very truly yours,

Benj. Smith Lyman

Education in Japan.

The Educational Department's Third Annual Report (for 1875-76) made by the Acting Minister, Mr. Tanaka, [illegible] June and lately published in English gives us most interesting and valuable information about the extent, [illegible] methods and the finances of public education in Japan.

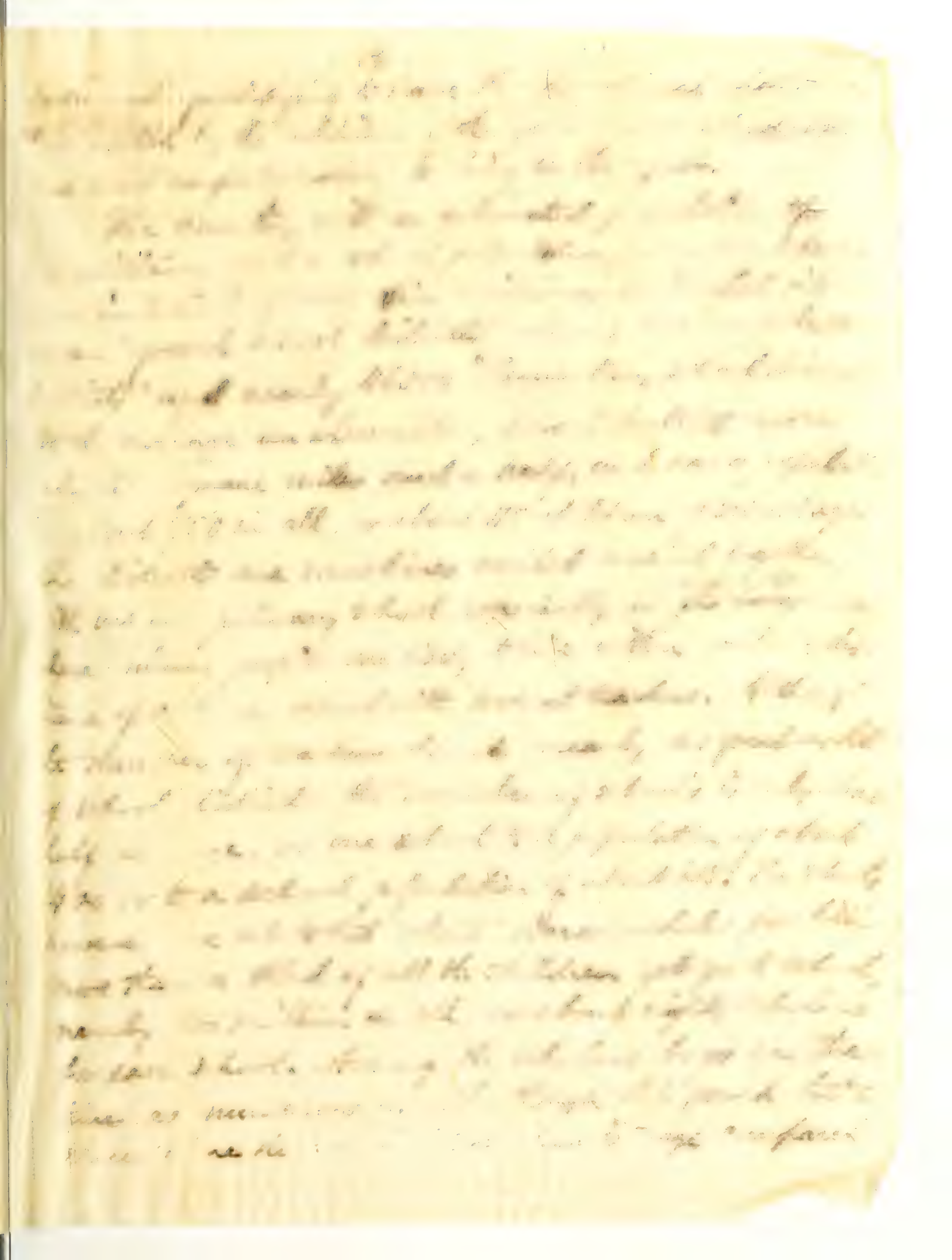
The report does not in any way concern itself with the [illegible]ools kept by other Departments of the Government (such [illegible] the Home, Army, Navy, Public works or Colonization [illegible]fices); but, in addition to a more particular account [illegible] the rest of the public schools, gives the number at [illegible]st of private schools and scholars in each general [illegible]ass, without ~~however~~ intimating to be sure that they are all under [illegible] supervision of the Department. All of the public schools [illegible]wever, except a very few (less than twenty) of the higher [illegible]ools, are kept by the local authorities, and would [illegible] from certain imperfections in the returns that [illegible]t at the end of a whole year not to be very strictly [illegible]der the control of the Department; though the fact is [illegible]tioned that its inspectors visited schools throughout [illegible]etting like three quarters of the whole country. Nevertheless the very result of the inspection goes to show that [illegible]ools are wholly managed by the local authorities [illegible] complaint is made that in some cases frequent [illegible]

Education in Indiana.

of local governors have caused a harmful uncertainty in the methods and regulations adopted. There are undoubted advantages in localizing the ownership and management of the schools; but it would seem best that the Department, which may be supposed to be in regard to educational methods the most enlightened official body in the country, should have at least very strong advisory powers in regard to all the public schools, even in matters that have no special local bearing. If such powers be not extended also over the higher schools the various Government Departments, which may claim that they already understand their own educational needs well enough, it would seem at any rate desirable that the Educational Department should have full official information about whatever is done for schools by other branches of the Government, so as to avoid unnecessary competition and to facilitate as far as possible any cooperation that may under the circumstances be desirable; for example, to prevent such an anomaly as the creation by one government of two comparatively weak rival high schools or colleges for the study of certain branches of knowledge in a single city where there are likely to be only pupils enough for one good school. Even though so important an end as hearty cooperation between different government departments may not be accomplished, it would at least

easy and gratifying to have the educational statistics completed by the addition of the government schools that are now unfortunately lacking in the report.

The country, with an estimated population of 34 millions and a school population (from six to fourteen inclusive) of over five millions, is divided into seven "grand school districts," almost 250 "middle school districts" and nearly 46000 "elementary school districts." In the average an elementary school district covers only two square miles and a half, and has a population of about 750 in all, or about 115 children of school age. The districts are sometimes united several together, without one primary school, especially in populous great towns where many pupils are likely to live within walking distance of a large school with several teachers. Although the number of teachers, then, is nearly as great as that of school districts, the number of schools is only about half so large, or one school to a population of about two or to a school population of about 215. The schools, however, are not to that extent overcrowded; for little more than a third of all the children yet go to school, nearly two million in all, or about eighty scholars in each school. Among the scholars boys are three times as numerous as girls; though it is found that [illegible] the number of scholars is large, compared



with the population the proportion of pupils is much greater
is, for example, in the capital there are [illegible] [illegible]
of the children are at school, little less than half of the
scholars are girls, but in [illegible] ken, where only a
quarter of the children go to school, less than one-fifth
of the scholars are girls. Of all the schools almost nine
ten nine hundredths are primary, over and [illegible]
there are about a hundred middle schools with about
there are about a hundred normal schools with about
1500 pupils, a hundred "foreign language schools"
7700 pupils, a hundred "foreign language schools" with about 6700 pupils,
all but half a dozen English), with over 900
and eight "colleges for special sciences" with over 900
pupils (or, counting such colleges of the government
departments, about thirteen in all). Of the primary
schools nine tenths belong to the local authorities and
one tenth are private; of the middle schools one tenth
belong to the local governments (with over a thousand
boys and only two girls) and nine tenths are private
(with 181 girls); of the normal schools one tenth belong to
the Educational Department (with 77 girls) and nine tenths
to the local governments (with 33 girls); of the foreign lan-
guage schools (with less than one twentieth of them girls) the
Educational Department has about one tenth,
(girls) the Educational Department has about one tenth, the local authorities retain
the one third of all the pupils, the local authorities
one eighth of the pupils, and the other four fifths are private;
[illegible] of them all are in the [illegible] and [illegible]

colleges, solely for boys; two (the Keiogijuku and the Medical School at Tedo;) belong to the Department and six are under the control of local authorities (though it is elsewhere mentioned that five are private and that one only belongs to the local government). About twenty of the highest pupils are sent abroad to study in America and Europe. Of scholars above the primary schools there were 21000, including only 663 girls or one girl to thirty boys. The average number of daily attendance at the primary schools is given as nearly a million and a half or three quarters of the whole number of pupils. Of the teachers, 800 are women, or one in fifty four.

Amazing as is the degree to which schooling has been extended, when it is remembered that this is an Asiatic country under a native government, and favourably as the present extent would compare even with what may be seen in some highly civilized European countries, yet we trust that the Government will not begin to think yet of resting satisfied with what has been accomplished. For still two thirds of the children of the whole country do not go to school, and in at least one large ken scarcely a quarter of the children are pupils. What is worse, the girls (whose education, if rightly viewed, is at least as important to the State as that of the boys) are i

times fewer than the boys, in the primary schools and [illegible] times fewer in the [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] clearly there is yet great room for further progress; and we urge attention to the point with the more anxiety because Mr. [illegible] seems to fear that the [illegible] rate of increase in the number of scholars [illegible] but [illegible] by the natural limits [illegible] for this [illegible] case has been nearly reached. The addition [illegible] to the number of pupils (about 200,000) was [illegible] half as much as that of the year before.

In regard to the methods used by the Department but little information is given by the brief report [illegible] [illegible] paper, which is published without an appendix [illegible] reports and statistical tables referred to [illegible] beyond the division of the country into districts, the [illegible] into a few general classes and the scholars into grades [illegible] different value in different places, [illegible] positions of [illegible] left books and an account of their general character, and the fact of a general inspection of the [illegible] little definite mention is made of the plans by which the Department works and more about as [illegible] the [illegible] of teaching. It is true that the normal schools [illegible] particularly spoken of as the source [illegible] the teachers for the lower schools; but nothing is [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] or the amount of instruction [illegible]

and we are thrown back upon the few observations we have ourselves made in town and country.

We have found that the school teachers in some cases at least have been trained by a course of only a hundred days in the Country Normal Schools, not long enough, probably, to make very skilful and profoundly learned masters of the art of teaching, yet [illegible] enough to make them far better teachers of primary schools than the old style teachers of Japanese. Teaching is much facilitated for a large school by classifying the scholars; the observing powers and habits of the younger pupils are trained by object teaching, and the Japanese and Chinese characters are taught, while the older pupils are exercised in reading geographical and historical school books aloud, both with the Japanese-Chinese pronunciation and with rapid translation into pure Japanese; also in arithmetic, with decimal notation and western numerals and signs; and are trained in teaching the younger scholars their object lessons. No doubt the object method is of use even in Japan, but we question whether it is as necessary here as it is for German or Anglo Saxon children, who are by nature [illegible] observant and inclined to reflection. Japanese nature and social influences lead very strongly to [illegible] observation of external facts, and what [illegible] [illegible] is to be taught habits of what is [illegible]

to reflect and to reason. Of the means now in use, perhaps mathematics will best serve that end. Much is done at school for bodily health and training by light and heavy gymnastics, but it is complained that they are generally distasteful to the children; and there seems to be a great lack for either sex of games that exercise the muscles in the open air. Probably it is sameness that wearies the children with their gymnastics; for of all human beings they especially need an ever changing round of variety in their sports. A part of the school discipline quite novel in Japan is orderly marching to and from their seats, and into [illegible] places. Gallantry is taught the boys by requiring them to yield precedence to the fair sex, a practice that is considered quite superfluous in some of the city schools, probably from fear of teaching vanity to the girls.

The instruction in the primary schools is given not only in Japanese but in the common *kana* and Chinese characters. Of course the mind may be trained, the great object of all schooling after all, in conquering the difficulties of such modes of writing, and the hand may be quickly trained too, but it makes the [illegible]. I [illegible] to think how much more important training might be gained with the same labor and [illegible]

time with our simple Roman letters, even if they were used according to the unsatisfactory system by which Meidi is written instead of Meiji, as in the report. In Roman letters the bulky school books now in use would all be reduced to very thin pamphlets, their substance would be acquired in far less time than at and with the ease so learned the mind would be enlarged and fitted for greater undertakings. Not merely exercise is needed to gain strength; the mind as well as body, must have food.

In regard to the text books Mr. Tanaka says: "At present the want of good books is grievously felt;" and no doubt the want must be a most serious one, as not only that learned men [illegible] yet [illegible] it many valuable original works, but even the proper selection and translation of foreign books is almost as difficult as to write new ones. It is almost certain that many of the translations already published are very imperfect and in some points misleading. If they were only printed in Roman letters many a foreigner could make corrections in them, while now they are legible to only a few who have the [illegible] [illegible] and so may be conversant with [illegible] the subject in [illegible]. The number of text books already printed is given at about 180, of which about 100 are original [illegible] and the remainder [illegible]

imperfectly known, and much labor must be comparatively misapplied in trying to learn both a novel subject and a strange language at the same moment; and if interpreters are used, not only is the effective time of the lessons much diminished, but there is great probability of frequent misunderstanding from false interpreting by young men very imperfectly acquainted with the subject discussed. Perhaps something very valuable might have been accomplished in the way of bringing teacher and pupil still nearer together if the foreign teachers generally had been encouraged by fair rewards or promotion to gain a familiarity with Japanese, and had been further aided by the printing of Japanese school books in Roman letters.

A method suggested as indispensable by Mr. [illegible] for promoting education in Japan is "an association of men of learning for the discussion of questions of education and literature;" for, he says, with as much moderation as justice, that "it cannot be deemed proper to leave all matters connected with education to the absolute decision of a few officials" a modest disclaimer of infallibility in this respect that does not in the least lower our opinion of his wisdom. We would not [illegible] suggestion this thing might also [illegible] discussion [illegible] matters either in [illegible]

books used in eight or nine tenths of the public schools are those published by the government. For the year, over 150 000 copies of these books were bound, besides about 23 000 maps.

To remedy in a measure the lack of good native text books and well educated native teachers, seventy foreign teachers are employed in the foreign language schools, twenty one in the Kaisei Gakko and ten in the Medical School; about a hundred in all. Of these about forty are English, thirty American, twenty German, and more than half as many French, and there are seven ladies, American and English. Of course under the unusual circumstances there has been a necessity of creating all at once not only primary schools but teachers for them and professors from whom the teachers themselves could learn, the best thing that could be done was to bring good teachers from abroad in order to instruct the more advanced pupils that could be gathered together, instead of sending such young pupils themselves abroad to lose time as well as money in their almost necessarily ignorantly planned and ill judged attempts to pick up an education in a strange country and in an imperfectly known language. Nevertheless the plan of bringing foreign teachers to the pupils has one notable drawback. The language of instruction is the

the purpose or in the public journals that already exist, and it is with such an opinion that we are not hesitating to set forth our own views here.

We cannot too highly commend Mr. Sandahl's good sense in making his report public, challenging the criticisms of the world and calling forth not only its praise but its advice. Other Departments too could hardly do better than to follow his example if it were only to keep the public informed of what the Government is doing. The facts, if known, would often prevent us from finding fault that it does this or does not do that; and the true state of things is rarely worse than what concealment would lead us to conjecture; and even if it were, a frank avowal would in great measure disarm unkindly criticism besides ensuring advice from a multitude of counsellors.

In regard to public school finances the report is very concise; but we gather that the local schools have had in the year an income of six millions and a quarter of dollars, nearly two millions more than in the previous year, and that about two millions have been laid up for future use. Nearly two millions have been yielded by school district rates, more than a third of a million by school fees (an average of about sixteen cents a year from each pupil, this however probably ha

[illegible] in addition for paper, ink, slates and [illegible]; at least for books, but in Utah the fees seem to be much higher, even thirty or forty cents a month for one pupil. Over half a million has been given by the general government in aid of local schools; over half a million has been received as interest; and a third of a million from miscellaneous sources. But the most striking fact is the one given wholly without explanation, or comment, that over a million of dollars comes yearly from voluntary contributions. The outlay for the common schools is a million and three quarters for teachers' salaries (an average of forty two dollars a year or three and a half dollars a month to each teacher); 400 000 in other salaries; 800 000 for buildings and repairs; over [illegible]000 for rents; over half a million for books and apparatus; 150 000 for fuel and light; and nearly half a million for miscellaneous purposes. The estimated value of public school property is eight millions and a half, of which three millions are school houses and grounds, revenue land $[illegible]0000, school apparatus and books [illegible], and the other five millions and a half are "school funds," an item not fully explained. It is added that the colleges and schools belonging to the Educational Department [illegible] in the year over $900 000. The [illegible] eighteen [illegible] about $17 500, [illegible]

to each student; the Medical School, about $112,000, an average of $230 to each student. The very high averages are explained by heavy outlays for foreign [illegible] and repairs of buildings owing to the nature of the [illegible], but especially by the fact that the students are not only taught without fees, but are likewise lodged and fed. Mr. Tanaka himself thinks that the expense of clothing and food should not permanently be borne by the Government, though such a plan may have been expedient in the beginning. Probably some return for such outlays, as in the Engineering [illegible] [illegible], is expected, either in the way of service after the course of schooling is over, or else in a refund of money; and it is expressly mentioned that a thousand dollars a year are lent to each of the twenty young men who are studying abroad. Such indebtedness is a great burden for a man [illegible] [illegible] in this country of small salaries and must either leave him in bondage a great part of his whole life, or still worse lead him into little [illegible] methods of getting released.

Mr. Tanaka urges that so far as possible funds acquired for school purposes should be [illegible] their principal [illegible] [illegible] only the interest [illegible].

[illegible] to year, so that in case of natural calamities to the country or the commotion of war or disturbances, the schools could keep on independent of [illegible]. It seems highly proper that the yearly million dollars of voluntary contributions should be [illegible], untouched in their principal, especially if given as [illegible] for particular schools and colleges, as so often happens in some western countries; but what [illegible] be had that the Government [illegible] the native [illegible] upholding the binding character of contracts, would in time of distress abstain from using the interest of its own funds for whatever purpose laid aside? [illegible] if not better, for the Department to begin in kind [illegible] the hand as [illegible] in the bush, and [illegible] make use in the most advantageous way possible whatever money it receives from the public? And what could be more advantageous to the interest of education and more likely to secure the permanency of the schools in time of any public disaster, than educating the whole people as fully as possible; and how could parents be encouraged [illegible] to send their children to school than by lessening the fees and taxes with [illegible]?

As regards the manner in which [illegible] year [illegible] made [illegible] complaint [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] of money [illegible]

other items unless it be the use of buildings and repairs. Indeed it is the hope we of the college in Japan have that makes us hopeful that in the future Japan may become the home of high learning combined with the frugal contentment that the nation & the climate so greatly favor. We have therefore felt somewhat shocked in travelling through the country to see how much of the school money must have been needlessly laid out in great costly buildings of foreign type. Under the old fashion a hundred and fifty pupils (boys) not too many for a primary school, found satisfactory accommodation in the well matted rooms of a common two story dwelling house for teachers &c. Now, as if the children were to receive learning through their backs, they must sit on hard benches, on bare floors, under small foreign windows absurdly unsuited to the climate; and sometimes study in great danger, we fear, from suffocation or consumption in winter with charcoal fumes in plastered rooms, not to speak of the unsightliness of many of the new fangled foreign buildings. Would it not matter little if dwelling houses be hired or bought to much greater advantage and the money that would be saved used for some more essential purposes? It is perhaps not fair to blame the Japanese for the eagerness to the high civilization raised greatly in such ...

-ting as dress and furniture, for we find the idea only too prevalent among foreigners, even some well educated men. Only lately we saw one coming of a lecture by a ~~foreign~~ [American] distinguished ~~American~~ educational official (in Japan) who maintained that it was highly important for Japanese school children not to squat on the floor but to sit up on foreign chairs because for them (speaking evidently from very limited experience that we in foreign clothes) squatting stops the circulation of blood in the legs (but only as much as sitting on chairs and with cold feet); and squatting had cause round shoulders, but as much as riding horseback or walking! A school chair cannot support at the points where faulty curvature of the spine takes place, that is, in the hollow of the back and between the shoulders, and if it could, would only weaken muscles so as to do more harm than good. Many Japanese children accustomed to squatting are enviable to foreigners for the straightness of their backs.

With gratitude to Mr. Tanaka for his publishing so weighty and suggestive a report, in regarding and being mindful of the great difficulties he has to meet, with him and his department we heartily hoped and we expected still greater achievements than those that have already astonished us. [illegible]

we can not exaggerate the importance of his duties, for nothing is more essential to the future welfare of the nation than its enlightenment through education with ability diffused and persistently maintained schooling everything in the way possible — engineering works of all kinds, even common roads that are so much needed, all will be comparatively few years come right. At the same time, nothing more surely than the elevation of the whole people can lead to its gaining more and more of the respectful esteem of other countries, & the improving of the government's financial credit — & the lasting and thorough political independence of the empire.

Hirakawachō, 9 March 1878.

General K. S. Otori,

Chief Secretary, P.W.D. and [illegible]

[illegible] General:

In answer to your favor received yesterday, asking for a list of the regions where I expect to make trial diggings, I beg to say that we shall probably wish to do some digging in Sagami in [illegible], near Kurokawa, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and the neighboring villages, and possibly near [illegible] ([illegible]) and [illegible] ([illegible]) in [illegible].

I am

My dear General,

Very truly yours,

Benj. Smith Lyman

Yedo; 12 March, 1878.

Geo Cullen Pearson Esq,
Japan Mail, Yokohama.

Dear Sir.

Many thanks for your note received last evening. I had been surprised to see in your paper so full an editorial display of my views on Japanese schools and think that Mr. Tanaka cannot complain that you have not given enough space to the notice of his report, and he must feel especially pleased at the kindly patronizing compliments at the end. To me however the article showed very evident signs of having had its rough draft partly composed, wholly revised and wholly copied at one sitting after a Friday evening spent with guests.

I made note of the following misprints:

Page 2?4, column 1, line 13 for population read: proportion.
" " " 2, " 6 after 1st break, for schools " scholars.
" 225 (or 2 ch) " 1, " 2 for grounds revenue land; $100000
read: grounds, revenue lands ($100000)
" " " 1, " 8 for $112 800, read $112 500.
" " " 1, " 11 above last break, for It read: Is.
" " " 2, " 2 for room; read rooms.
" " " 2 " 2 for home " house.
" " " 2 " 5 above last break, for [illegible] read: in the.
" " " 2 " 3 " read for [illegible] read: [illegible]

Toledo, Ohio, [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

Dear Sir:

[illegible]

There are also several places where by the change of a sign and the reading would be a little smoother, but it is perhaps not a [illegible] to make any change now.

If you should reprint the article in the mail edition I should be glad to have (as you suggest) two or three copies, if possible in time to send abroad.

I would add, by the way that there was one long parenthesis, in the middle of a sentence, broken by a period which might be exchanged for a semicolon. It was near the end of p. 225, I believe, in describing the [illegible] of the [illegible]. Having lent my copy of the paper I cannot give the precise reference.

Yours very truly,

Benj. Smith Lyman.

I hope now to send the third article on grammar at the [illegible] of next week.

Please see also several letters which I left with you
and therefore would be glad to have returned to me
at your convenience.

If you shall obtain Mr. Gould's consent
to the deed I have (as suggested) to office copies
made in this Court where

I would add, by the way, if Mr. Gould
wishes to transfer the premises under the Registered
Land Act he can do so, but I do not
think he will be encouraged by the procedure. If you
think but I may say that I should be pleased
to

Yours truly,

Chas. Jno. Hodgson.

Judge Wm. Lyall St. Kitts writes on Sept. 11th
giving good news.

Hinokawa Cho, 15 March, 1878.

Genl. K. L. Otori;
Chief Treasury Dept. &c. &c. [illegible]
My dear General:

In answer to your favour of yesterday reminding me that I have not yet complied with your request to send in the account books for the [illegible] from 1 July to 31 Dec. 1877, I beg to say what I intimated to you verbally the other day in reply to that request; namely that although, as I wrote before, the books are ready for inspection or audit under the conditions prescribed, that is while they should remain still in our hands (either here or at your office), they are not ready for delivery out of our hands as your letter seems to imply. If you will appoint a special time for the same we will go and show the books, and when we have received a certificate that they are satisfactory we will be happy to give them up altogether. If you should have them audited in our absence and anything in them should prove incorrect you would be then in the unpleasant situation of having no assurance perhaps that the books had been tampered with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
that [illegible] [illegible]. If you [illegible]

a separate inspection, I will stop the other work of our office for a couple of days and have a full copy of the books made which you can then inspect at your convenience.

I beg however to add that it seems to me very singular that the auditing officials should not come here (according to the custom of most business houses) to audit our accounts, where the work can be done most conveniently for all the parties concerned.

I am

My dear General

Yours very truly

[illegible]

Hirakawa Cho; 16 March, '97.

General K. Otori

Chief Secretary P.C.

My dear General:

In answer to your favor of yesterday informing me of your approaching departure from town and that Mr. [illegible] is to act in your place during your absence, I beg to say that having (so far as I know) not the slightest personal acquaintance with him I can have no objection whatever on personal grounds to corresponding with him temporarily as I have done for the past ten years with you as the [illegible] [illegible]. I [illegible] beg to remind you and [illegible] you to inform him that such correspondence has never been [illegible] in accordance with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and that I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] account of the [illegible] personal relations [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] that you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and that I have never [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible].

I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

correspondence should take place [illegible] concerning
the affairs [illegible] [illegible] he could [illegible] a little
licence to correspond [illegible] affairs, but the
object of [illegible] was the [illegible] for
any correspondence with men placed so high that he
could not give his attention to such a great number
of petty, trifling matters (such as any person
would think it safe to leave to the discretion and ability
of his smallest servant) and would therefore
have taken time to [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
lettering out work by preventing the necessity of many
scores of letters about trivial things. If you do
think that my integrity and capacity is [illegible]
for such discretion, my powers, I [illegible] [illegible]
it would be economy to the government to [illegible]
not [illegible], [illegible] at a little expense
to salary [illegible] would be so [illegible].

I am

My dear Friend,

Yours very truly,

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 186[illegible].

General R. S. [illegible]

Chief [illegible] [illegible] Commanding [illegible]

My [illegible]:

I beg to have authority from the Govern-
ment for the purchase of the following articles needed
for the office:

200 [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]
2 rolls tracing cloth [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		$[illegible]

The tracing cloth is partly for use in copying [illegible] [illegible] at the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and partly for copying [illegible] [illegible] here. It is possible that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] may be [illegible] such tracing [illegible], but would [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

No 17 [illegible], [illegible] Ohio, [illegible]
[illegible]

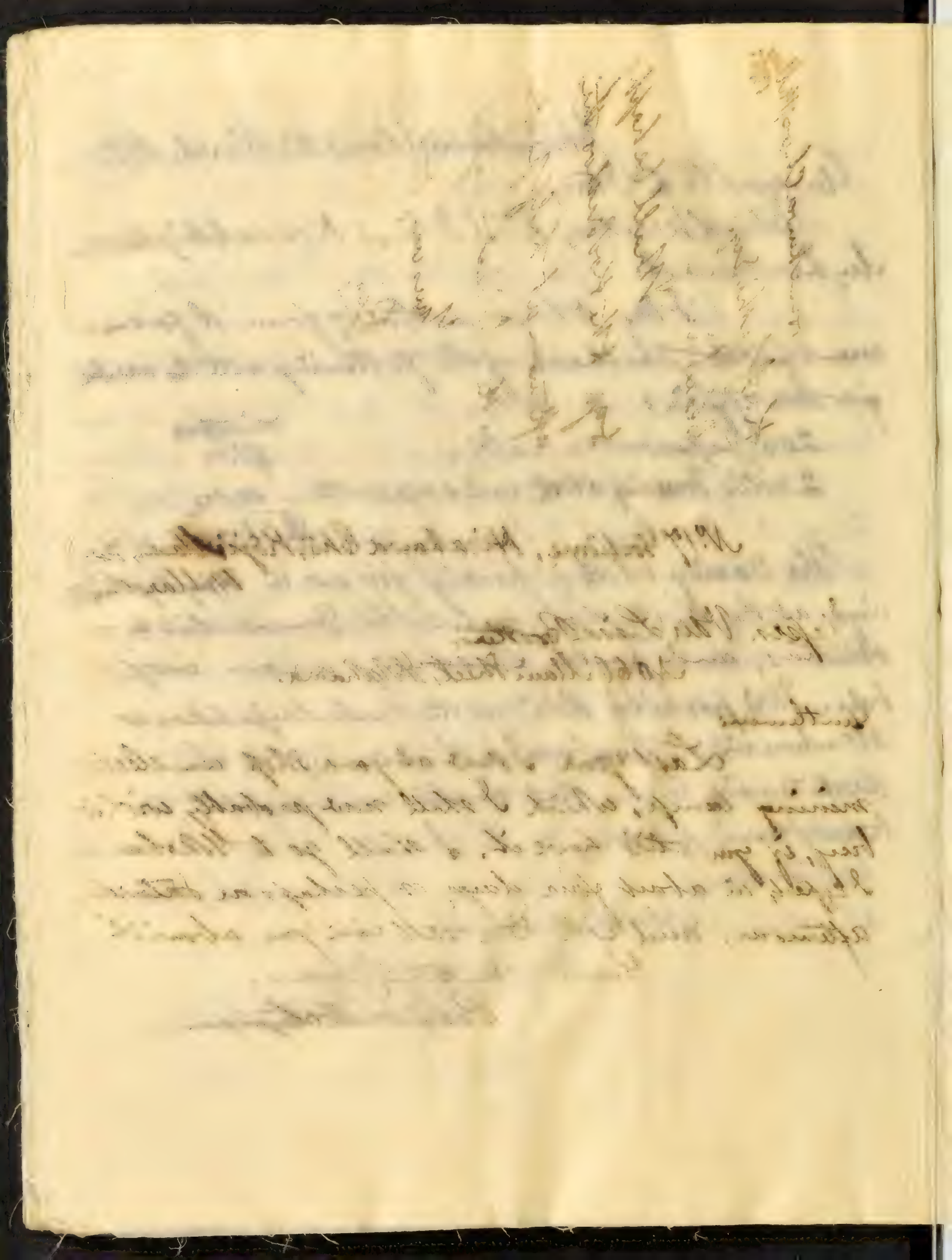
Messrs. Van [illegible] Brothers.
No 66 Main Street, [illegible]

Gentlemen:

Last year I saw at your shop an old mining lamp, which I shall most probably wish to buy, if you still have it. I shall go to [illegible] hopefully in about four days, or perhaps on [illegible] afternoon, and will then call and see you about it.

Yours,
[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

Dear Dr. Naumann:

Thank you for your note of yesterday. My assistants are preparing the fossils by putting on them labels, and when it is done I will forward to you all the Kaisigakko as you request.

A day or two after writing you last I learned from my Kaitakushi friend that there would probably be no difficulty about the examination of the fossils there also. He suggested moreover, that as a little return for your trouble the duplicate fossils might be offered to you, and of course I approved very highly of the idea, and hope the same plan will be carried out in regard to the Kobusho fossils.

Very truly yours,
Benj. Smith Lyman.

Hirchaura [illegible] Billard

General K. J. Petri

Chief Secretary [illegible]

My dear General:

I perceive by your letter of yesterday in regard to Mr. [illegible] that you misunderstood the tenor of my letter of the [illegible] day. So far from having any anxiety on account of my being unacquainted with him I had no unfavourable impression whatever in regard to him, and a single glance yesterday was enough to see that he is a most estimable man. [illegible] my letter was merely to put you in mind of the fact that my consenting to correspond at [illegible] with anybody but the minister himself was merely a matter of complaisance on my part; a fact which [illegible] you might have forgotten and that Mr. [illegible] might never have known.

I am,

My dear General,

Yours [illegible]

[illegible]

Hiwakawa Ohio; 15 March, 187[illegible]

General K. S. Otis,
Chief ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] W. D. [illegible]

My dear General:

I have to thank you both the rolls of tracing muslin and for the two beautiful Japanese envelopes which the Madam is very proud of; and Iam,

My dear General,

Yours very truly,
Benj. [illegible]

Public Works Department, [illegible]
[illegible] March [illegible]

Messrs. Wm. J. Young & Sons,
Instrument Makers, Philadelphia Penn.

Gentlemen:

I beg you will send me (by [illegible]) at your earliest convenience one engineers' transit [illegible] marked "No 6" in the catalogue you sent [illegible] about a year ago, but with a [illegible] needle [illegible] vertical arc & [illegible] with a level [illegible] and with adjustable [illegible]; costing according to that catalogue [illegible], but I hope that [illegible] the price [illegible] [illegible].

Also please [illegible] your [illegible] transit of the same description as above written but with any [illegible] apparatus [illegible] under the main plate, if you have found it more [illegible] satisfactory on the whole.

Hoping to receive [illegible] instruments in good time and condition [illegible] as you can [illegible], and [illegible] greatly to your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

Gentlemen [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

(Duplicate)

Public Works Office, Wellington,
15th March 1878.

Messrs. Wm. J. Young & Sons
Queen Street, Auckland

Gentlemen,

[illegible]

Hirakawa Cho; 15 March 1878.

General K. S. Otori;
Chief Director, [illegible] and [illegible]

My dear General:

The following is the list of dictionaries, encyclopaedias and general books of reference, which I spoke of the other day as likely to be helpful and which you ask me to mention in detail.

The American Encyclopaedia.
The Encyclopaedia Britannica, new edition, [illegible].
Hepburn's Dictionary.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.
A French Dictionary, [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
the newest at hand.
Andrews' Latin English Dictionary.
Liddell & Scott's Greek English Lexicon.
English, French and German Technological Dictionary,
3 parts, published by Wiley & Co.
Ure's Dictionary.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Dictionary.
[illegible] English [illegible] Dictionary.
[illegible]

Main Line Gleo. 15 Mar. 1877.

Messrs. K. & Co.:

Gents,

Yours

Lyell's Principles of Geology.
" Elements of Geology.
" Antiquity of Man.
De la Beche's Geological Manual
" Geological O[illegible]
Dana's System of Mineralogy.
" Manual of Geology.
" Text book of Geology
" Manual of Mineralogy.
[illegible] Mineralogy and Blowpipe
Naumann's [illegible]
Daubeny on Volcanoes.
Scrope's Volcanoes.
" Volcanoes of Central France.
Jukes & Geikie Manual of Geology.
Phillips' Geology.
Dufrénoy's Mineralogy.
Pictet Paléontologie
D'Orbigny's Paléontologie et Géologie.
Ansted's Physical Geography
Guyot's Earth and Man.
[illegible]
[illegible]'s [illegible] of [illegible]
" [illegible] of Geology.

17, Gochōme, Hirakawa Chō; [illegible]

Prof. W. E. Ayrton

Nihhidaigakko, [illegible]

Dear Sir:

Hearing with great interest [illegible] discovery seven years ago in India that [illegible] was preceded by well marked [illegible] phenomena [illegible] you will be pleased to [illegible] (if you have not [illegible]) [illegible] of what was observed here at [illegible] the great earthquake about [illegible] years ago [illegible] to the account given by [illegible]. He says that at that time a seller of spectacles at [illegible] had in his shop a magnet to which a [illegible] such as keys or filings were attached; and [illegible] before the earthquake the [illegible] fell off, [illegible] magnet was called a [illegible] magnet [illegible] when the earthquake came [illegible] that the [illegible] was as good as usual afterwards [illegible] changed their [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] in order [illegible] foresee earthquakes [illegible]. I [illegible] magnets [illegible] and I [illegible]

Yours [illegible]

[illegible]

Received, Yedo 16 March 1878, from
Kashiwa nine hundred [illegible]
[illegible] dollars as salary [illegible]
[illegible] for the [illegible]

$ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Hinokawacho; 15th March, 1878.

Dr. Edmund Naumann,
No. 9 Kaga Yashiki.

My dear Doctor:

My Kaitakushi friend has just informed me ~~that~~ the chief of the Department is well pleased with the plan of his sending you specimens of fossils there, and wishes to offer you the acceptance of them where there are more than one of a kind. They suggested sending them all to me now that I might send them to you, but I recommended sending them directly to you at the University; and they will do so in the course of a few days. My friend thinks there will be 500 or 600 fossils in all. More than half of them are, I think, of the Horonai, or Coal bearing group; whereas most of our fossils here are, I suppose, of the Toshibetsu group, the same, I suspect, as the group to which the Kanagawa rocks belong, but the rocks on the railroad below Shinagawa seem to be still newer and what I should call Old Alluvium.

Hoping to send you some fossils soon, I am

Very truly yours,

Benj. Smith Lyman.

Hirakawa Choo; 15 March, 187[illegible].

General K. T. Otori;

Chief [illegible] P. W. D. and [illegible] [illegible]

My dear General:

Mr. M. Maeda informs me that he has found some difficulty in collecting from the Kootusho the money due on certain bills for articles which you authorized me to buy, such as notebooks and [foreign] pens. The official there insisted, he said, that all such purchases [should all, except petty ones] should be made through the Kootusho store. Our impression has been [illegible] [illegible] that it was not so in regard to the purchase and repair of articles used by us in travelling or any articles not commonly kept on hand in the Kootusho store for office use, [illegible] [illegible], tea, Japanese stationery and the like are. I think that if our impression had been incorrect, you would [not] have authorized me to just the [illegible] you [illegible] in regard to making the purchases. But if I am wrong, I beg to be informed distinctly; and if I am right in my [opinion] I beg you will take proper steps towards enabling us to [illegible] the bills paid.

If such purchases and repairs are instead to be made [illegible] at store it will still be necessary [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
has been done in our purchases [illegible], I [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Hirakawacho; 11 March 18[illegible]

General K. S. Otori;

Chief Secretary, P.W.D. and [illegible].

My dear General:

In answer to your favor [illegible] en-closing a copy of a letter from your [illegible] [illegible] the trial wells and a draft of [illegible] in regard to the digging of such wells, after the [illegible] [illegible] have been decided on, I have no [illegible] of importance to suggest in reference to either the letter or the rules. They chiefly are concerned with matters connected with the details of internal politics or independent [illegible] administration of the government office of the country, which you no doubt understand much better than I do, and which do not seem to depend on such general principles that a foreigner could easily give advice about them.

I fear, however, that the third rule may give us a great deal of trouble, making plans of land lots and the like; but if it is absolutely necessary, we can [illegible] take even such work. Perhaps the cost of our doing the work will make you the more willing to relieve us of our labors in guiding the welldigging of lessees [illegible] to merely small shallow [illegible] holes of not more than a dozen feet or so, like those [illegible] for the found[illegible]

[illegible] 2 or 3 feet of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Washington [illegible] March [illegible]

General [illegible],
Chief Secretary, [illegible], and [illegible]
My dear General:

In answer to your favor of yesterday, suggesting the omission of [illegible] new editions [illegible] Encyclopaedias from the list of books [illegible] for the library of the [illegible], I beg to say that [illegible] of the copies [illegible] already existing in the library [illegible] the last editions. The last edition of the American Encyclopaedia was published two or three years ago, the new [illegible] of the British Encyclopaedia is yet very far from [illegible] only half a dozen volumes [illegible] having [illegible]. [illegible] works are in the new edition mainly rewritten and greatly improved upon the former editions, so that the omission of the old editions does not remove the [illegible] of getting the new ones for a [illegible] library. I [illegible] the former edition of the British Encyclopaedia and [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. I also have been expecting to [illegible] American Encyclopaedia for myself, as [illegible] does not greatly need another copy as long as this [illegible] [illegible].

I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Koobundaigubkoo library having the copies of many works (for example [illegible] [illegible]) [illegible]
might perhaps be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

I would like [illegible] [illegible] Hebrew books of writing or some English book of the [illegible].

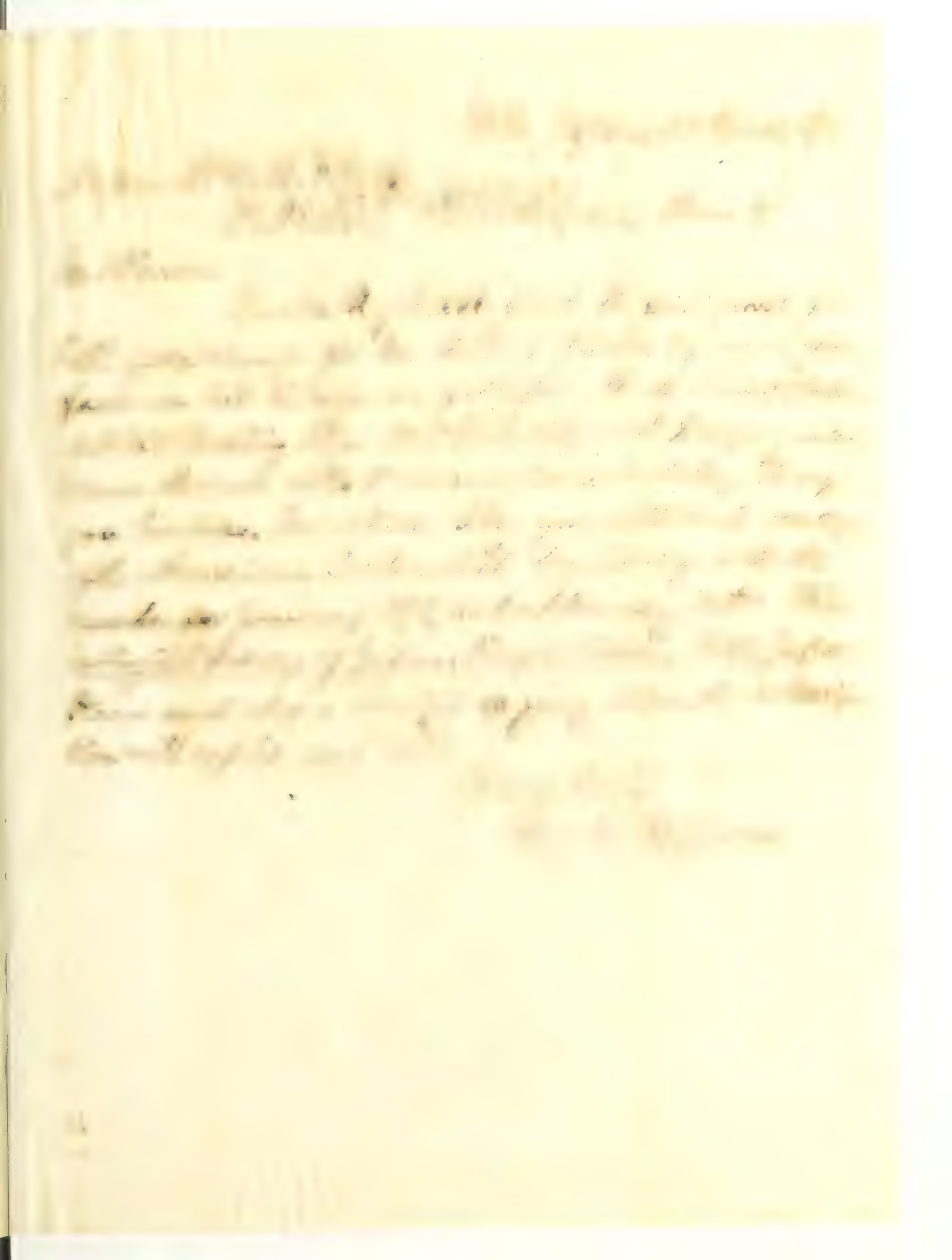
I am,

My dear General,

Very truly yours,

Benj. Smith[illegible]

Mr. Lyman
has the honor of accepting
the [illegible] of [illegible] works'
invitation to dinner on the
[illegible]



Yedo, Japan, 21 March '67

Dear Mary:

I have to thank you for your two favors of the 15th of February, and of the 8th of February, received [illegible] days ago. I am much interested in what you write, particularly in your [illegible] the [illegible], which has always been very captivating to me and that I used to [illegible] and [illegible] to Aunt some years ago, so as you are [illegible] I take part of the credit to myself, perhaps unjustly. I am also much pleased to find that I have so near a relative in high position (especially in the position of treasurer) in a benevolent charitable society, so that all I shall have to [illegible] in want [illegible] will be [illegible] me. It is as good as an insurance against accidents and disease. But you must be very busy with all your [illegible] things. As you do not specially mention [illegible] in your last I am pleased to take it for granted that [illegible] doing well, no doubt all the better for the [illegible] evening enjoyment. As our letters seldom miscarry, it is perhaps hardly necessary to repeat what I wrote in my last but to make more sure I will say that having agreed to stay here a year and a half longer from the first [illegible] at the same yearly pay as before, except the conversion into silver at an advance of five percent, making with the house rent allowance $150 a month (an arrangement, by the way, which turns out hardly enough for me at present in consequence of the [illegible] silver bill passed by Congress) I [illegible] [illegible] society [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

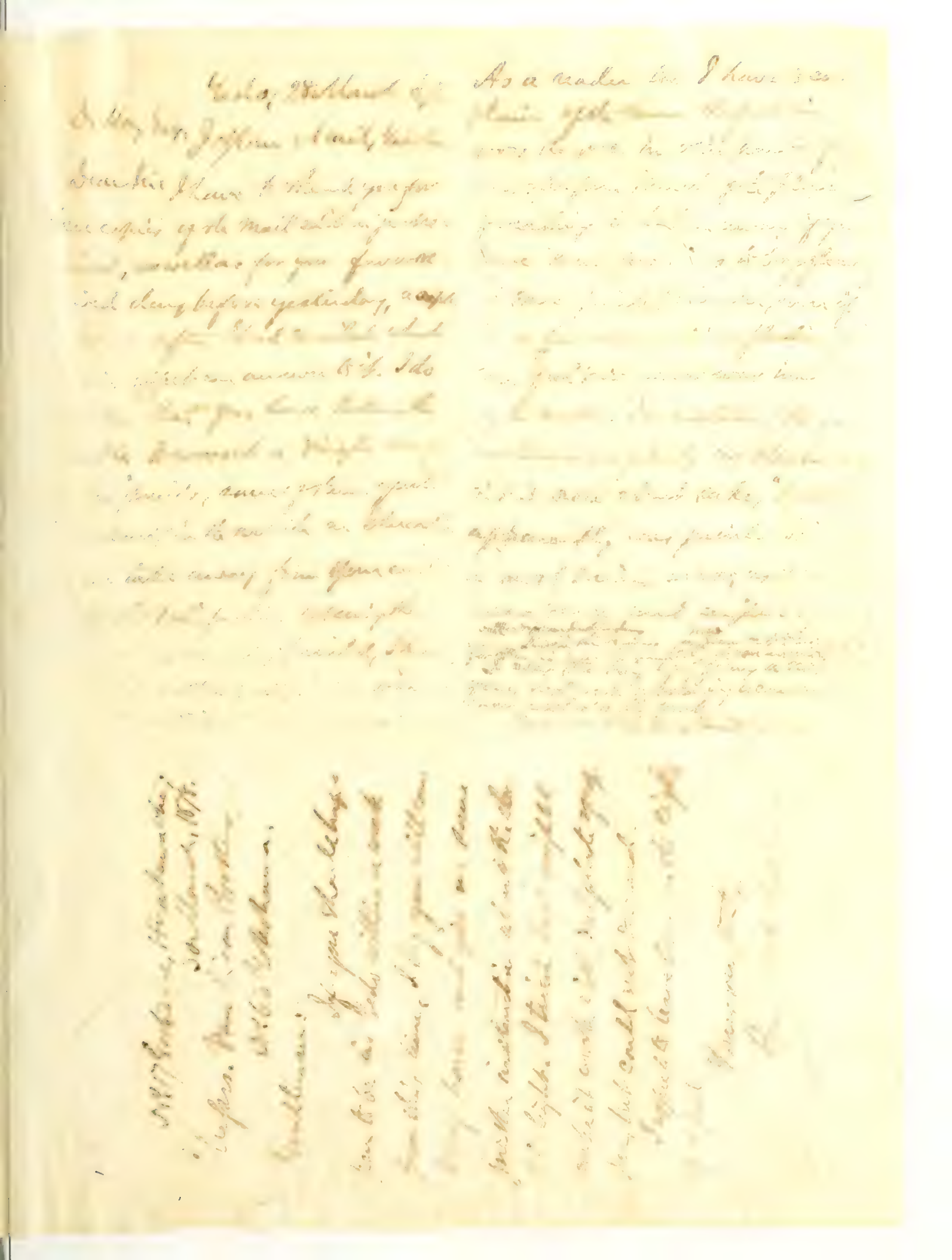
Dear Mr.

that he may not yet be doing very well in New York, and imagining that possibly Aunt Lizzy and Lizzy and [illegible] he too would be glad to have him living with [illegible] at Northampton, where not only would you enjoy his society, but would be pleased to have his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] protection in the house, and perhaps his assistance in a daily business and have the country house keeping and house [illegible] [illegible] by division among a larger [illegible], I [illegible] on condition that he would live with you there [illegible] him the interest at six per cent for [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] nearly one fifteen thousand dollars, that is nine hundred dollars a year, or [illegible] five dollars a [illegible], or two dollars and a half a day, on the further condition however that he should repay me one half of any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that he might receive in the course of the year by [illegible] earning for, I would like to add, if [illegible] that, by any [illegible] [illegible] of his. In case he wishes to keep a foothold in New York on account of some old business [illegible] [illegible], I have no objection [illegible] the same general arrangement that he should spend about half [illegible] in New York, if you and Lizzy agree to it. At this distance it is of course very difficult to tell whether the plan would suit you all round, but if it be agreeable to you and Lizzy I hope you will persuade him to consent to it and let me know at your earliest convenience. — Although my new engagement is for a year and a half I am at liberty within that time to take the [illegible] of holidays whenever I may think best; and I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I should hardly be able conveniently to take them [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I am [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

3

much more anxious to have my final full clear
Service due to the Government, and so shall probably not take
the holidays until towards the end of the term. I went
over counting the months almost until the day of [illegible],
and shall probably never have again [illegible]
for so long a time as I have done previously. It is pos-
sible that by the middle of next year I may again feel
as if I could be inclined to stay longer or [illegible]
[illegible] every time [illegible] but at the same the inducements
in the way of [illegible] to stick and a little more help
in the assistants will hardly be forgiven, even if [illegible]
[illegible] should feel inclined to hold on to much little longer.
This year the great inducement for staying was the prospect
of seeing all the west of Japan, leaving no large [illegible]
the whole Empire unvisited by me; indeed, I should [illegible]
do much the same journey this season at my own ex-
pense, if the Government had not employed me, but it is
only fair that they should pay for my doing so, as well as
[illegible] more satisfactory to them. The plan is for me
[illegible] this year even more than
[illegible] I am [illegible] again [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] last [illegible] and this time [illegible]
[illegible] point and some [illegible]
[illegible] it will be best for the [illegible]
[illegible] interests [illegible]
[illegible] to have [illegible] come and [illegible]
[illegible]

In some respects therefore I am looking forward to the trav-
elling as a relief and an opportunity for working quietly
and more satisfactorily at report writing and working mapping
up my course as I need to do; although only six [illegible]
ago I was from fatigue incapable of [illegible] from travelling.
This year [illegible] I intend to travel rather less in [illegible]
so as to have leisure in the afternoon for writing and
mapping in the tranquillity of the [illegible]. My [illegible]
[illegible] in which to travel last year has been under-
going repairs and improvements so that it will be more
convenient than ever. For mountainous regions where there
are only foot paths the chair can readily be taken off the wheels
and springs and be carried as a sedan chair, as it was
originally year before last, and as I often used it last year
also. If not needed at all, the body can be [illegible] by fold-
ing down the back and folding up the foot board so that the
whole becomes a cubical box that can be carried on horse back.
One fresh improvement is a small rack behind for a pick-
[illegible] or two, so that on good roads my two [illegible]
[illegible]' strength can be [illegible] to further account and my
convenience enhanced by enabling me to take a little of the
not important baggage with me instead of having to wait
for the three pack horses. Besides the shafts by which the carriage
is pulled we have to carry a couple of corresponding poles
to put in behind for the chair to be carried when the wheels
are removed; but these extra poles will also be useful to
[illegible] as part of an improved camp bed, which will be
[illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]



Hirakawa Cho, 1 April, 18[illegible].

His Excellency H. Ito,
Public Works Minister,

Sir:

I have the honor to send you herewith six books containing a full and accurate copy of the accounts of our survey for the six months ending 31 December 18[illegible]

You will see that the accounts are kept in the manner described in my report of [illegible] August 1877, [illegible] by double entry but with a [illegible] in attention to the day book. The charges in the day book can easily be verified by comparison with the original receipts, or vouchers, which are already deposited under seal in the [illegible] Kogaku, and are now at your disposal. The adding up of the figures in each page can then be verified; and finally the ledger entries can readily be compared with the original entries in the day book and thus [illegible] thoroughly verified.

The adding up of the sums shown by the ledger [illegible] been laid out in each class of expenses of the yearly estimate [illegible] be seen on folios 92-95 of the [illegible] account book [illegible] 37-2), and corresponding with the table in English and Japanese [illegible] on the [illegible] of February [illegible]

You will see how [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Signed [illegible]

Miss Shelley Hall,
Public Library,
City.

Dear:

safe it would be for you to trust even the youngest [illegible] [illegible] with the whole of the small amount of money collected [illegible] the yearly general estimate for expenses [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] and travelling allowances. A frequent [illegible] monthly [illegible] [illegible] of his accounts would show any deficiency [illegible] [illegible] discretion amply in time to prevent by removal or punishment his accomplishing any serious mischief. The only danger with foreign methods of account keeping is [illegible] want of facility [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible], which is sometimes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] confidence in the account keeper.

The business method suggested (the same as [illegible] in [illegible] countries) is also greatly conducive to honesty, because the responsibility is undivided and distinct, and [illegible] can any [illegible] honesty or discretion be quickly detected, but the blame for it cannot be shifted from one man's shoulders to another's to an [illegible] [illegible] extent, as it can be when [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] are expected formally to approve beforehand of every trifling [illegible] without generally being able to give it any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] specially acquainted in advance with its advantages or disadvantages [illegible] system under which a reputation for probity according to our western notions cannot be gained, and indeed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] such probity is seldom [illegible]

Begging that at your early [illegible] [illegible] I may be favored with [illegible] statement that the accounts [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I have the honor to be,

Sir Your [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 17, Gochōme, Hirokawa Chō, Kōji-Machi, [illegible]
1 April, 18[illegible].

Messrs. Whitfield & Dawson,
No. 69. Yokohama.

Gentlemen:

I beg to know what would be the cost of the following articles, and whether you could [illegible] them in about a week or a [illegible] [illegible] steamer that will touch at [illegible] [illegible] guoka):

300 feet of 1¼ inch [illegible] gas pipe.
300 feet of ⅜ inch round iron rod, with screw [illegible]
1 Elbow, tee shape [illegible], with one end of [illegible] about 1½ feet long.
Gas tongs for screwing or unscrewing the above [illegible]

Begging for an answer [illegible] [illegible] I am

Very truly yours,
[illegible]

Hirakawa Cho; 1 April, 18[illegible]

His Excellency H. [illegible]
Public Works Minister.

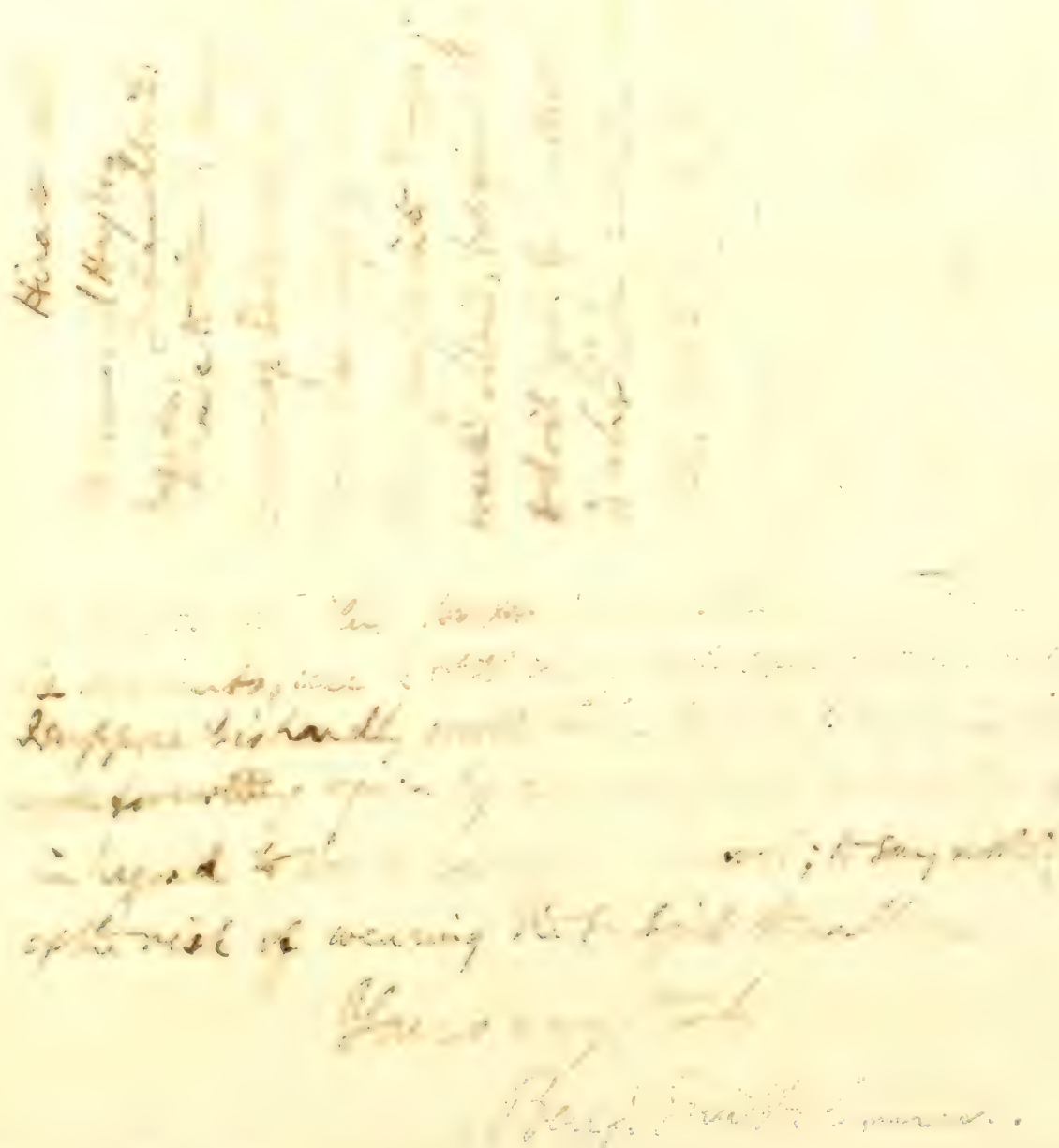
Sir:

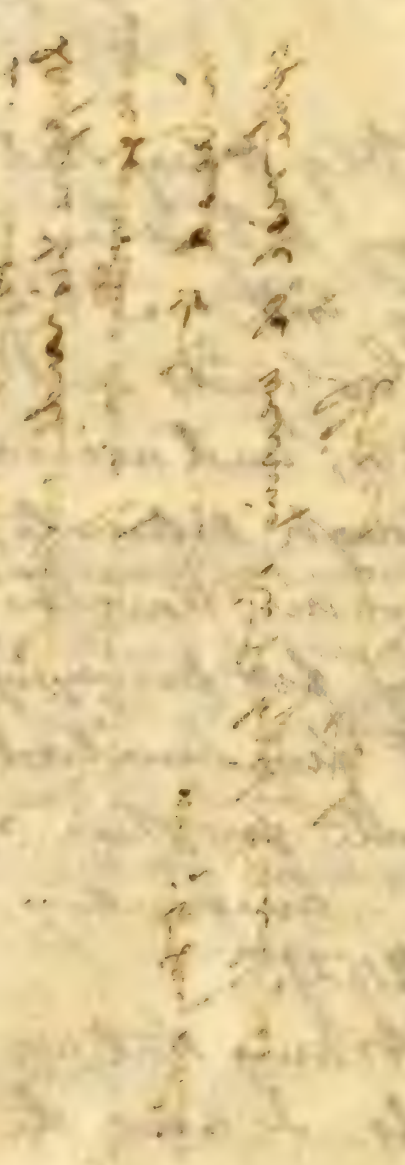
I beg to say that I would like to set out on the journey to Echigo on next Monday, the eighth, taking with me Messrs. Sugiura and Ban, Assistant Geologists and Mr. Akashi, Copyist, and six laborers; and accordingly enclose herewith a Japanese rough estimate of the money that will be needed for our travelling expenses as well as some money for surveying or trial digging, amounting in all to five hundred eighty $\frac{625}{1000}$ yen (\$580 $\frac{625}{1000}$); and an estimate for their monthly pay during the same, amounting in all to one hundred fifty-two yen (\$152).

Asking that we may be supplied with funds, I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
Benj. Smith Lyman.
Chief Geologist & Mining Engineer





Hirakawa Cho; 2 April, [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Esq.
Assistant Minister of [illegible]

Sir:

In answer to your favor of this day [illegible] received requesting me to communicate [illegible] [illegible] in regard to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the ministers [illegible] [illegible] me [illegible] to [illegible], I beg to call your [illegible] [illegible] the fact that the letter of yesterday was addressed strictly in accordance with the terms of the [illegible] [illegible] agreement with me, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to be ordered as [illegible] [illegible] by anybody [illegible] [illegible] to address my communications [illegible]. As far as the answer to that letter [illegible] concerned it is [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] whose [illegible] the [illegible] is in question; he [illegible] can [illegible] any one he pleases to send them.

I [illegible] [illegible] the honor to be,

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

No. 17 [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] April 1875

Messrs. Whitfield & Dawson,
No. 69, Yokohama.

Gentlemen:

Your letter received last evening [illegible] me very much indeed; for I had written at your suggestion almost as a mere matter of form, so far as regards most of the articles of which I inquired the price, and was astonished to find them [illegible] at least fifty per cent. dearer within a few days. The pipe would be (you told me) (one inch and a quarter inside measure) twenty cents a foot in small quantity, and five per cent. less for three hundred feet; that is, nineteen cents, or for 300 feet $57. The rod you said would be [illegible] a pound: that is about one cent and a half a foot, for 300 feet $4½. The [illegible] would be ten dollars [illegible] if I remember rightly, and the elbows about the [illegible] feet of pipe. In addition there would be the screw-joints [illegible]. Thinking you must have written under some great misapprehension (for the cost would be less than your written price at retail Japanese shops here), I now [illegible] again, and if there was a [illegible] in your letter, I [illegible] of your earliest communication.

Yours truly,
[illegible] Smith [illegible]

Hiroshima [illegible], [illegible] April [illegible]

My dear Dr. Macintosh:

I congratulate you very much with the safe recovery of your books. I [illegible] of the cabinet [illegible] has not them [illegible] here for a long time. He is behind time [illegible] but says the bookcases shall be finished by next Saturday and I think you can depend on it. [illegible] to explain to you that when I came [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I made [illegible] from you [illegible] am very willing to take the [illegible] [illegible] you to [illegible] [illegible] but it turned out that it [illegible] to have them [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] straight [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] better as well as [illegible] I [illegible] the difference in [illegible] [illegible] from what I have, though [illegible] a difference of [illegible] in the price [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; and there will be no diffe[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I am sorry [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] very sorry to [illegible] that your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] would it not be better [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as you [illegible]? [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] my house again, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] intended [illegible] you will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible] pleasing and [illegible] in the [illegible], I [illegible] [illegible]

Imaginary Animals of Japan. — Beside the dragon, kirin, phenix, kappa, kamaitachi, and the ... of the man tengu (goblin), jorogumo... (...), the ... of the ... of ... and of thunder, all described in Mr. Griffis's "Mikado's Empire," pp. ...; an intelligent Japanese wood carver ... of the following additional imaginary animals:

The Koinu he said was the same as the Komainu which Hepburn's Dictionary explains simply as "the image of a dog before Shinto temples." The carver, however, said it was like the Chinese lion (Karashishi) with one horn in the forehead.

The Ama inu he said was the female of the Komainu, and has no horn.

The Baku, defined by Hepburn as a tapir, was called by the carver an imaginary animal with the eyes of a rhinoceros (Sai), the nose of an elephant, the legs of a lion, and the tail of a bull.

The Hakutaku (written like Shiroisawa) has a body like a Chinese lion, and the legs of a rhinoceros, and has three eyes in the face and three in the back.

The Hoouu has the head of a dragon and the body of a bird.

The Rachoo has the head of a dragon and the body of a fish.

Preparing Manuscript for Publication — Faculty of Arts

Editing, Proofreading, Typesetting, Formatting, and Illustrations

Your Thesis (Article) for Publication (Monograph) Checklist

Use this checklist to ensure that you have completed all the necessary steps in preparing your manuscript for publication. Please refer to the Guidelines for Preparing Manuscripts for Publication for more detailed information.

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Have you read the Guidelines for Preparing Manuscripts for Publication?

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Have you read the Guidelines for Preparing List of Abbreviations?

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Have you read the Guidelines for Preparing List of Contributors?

Have you read the Guidelines for Preparing Acknowledgements?

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Have you read the Guidelines for Preparing Foreword?

Have you read the Guidelines for Preparing Introduction?

Have you read the Guidelines for Preparing Conclusion?

Have you read the Guidelines for Preparing Afterword?

Have you read the Guidelines for Preparing Postscript?

Have you read the Guidelines for Preparing Epilogue?

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Have you read the Guidelines for Preparing Glossary?

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Have you read the Guidelines for Preparing Postscript?

Have you read the Guidelines for Preparing Epilogue?

Have you read the Guidelines for Preparing Prologue?

2.

Perhaps some other contributor can correct and extend the list and give further particulars.

L.

What is the origin and meaning of the name and part of Samba, the actor who invariably opens Japanese theatrical performances, and whose picture is to be found on battledoors?

L.

Hirakawa Chro. [illegible]

[illegible]

by [illegible]

[illegible]

List of Trees

[illegible] Hon. Billings, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] . . . . Yoilt, ... /

[illegible]

303

[illegible] 23

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

223656. Nikkoji, [illegible] . . . 1

408

Yedo; 4 April, 1878.

Benj. Smith Lyman,
Chief Geologist & Mining Engineer.

[illegible]

Hirakawa Cho: 6th April 1[illegible]

Yamaou Yozo Esq.
Assistant Minister of Public Works.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge your favor of yesterday's [illegible] informing me that the terms used in my letter [illegible] of this month (in answer to sixteen lines of yours of that date) were not such as you would expect and that they were inconsistent with more than one of the clauses [illegible] agreement.

I have been somewhat in doubt as to what you probably found objectionable in my letter, and if they [illegible] insolent or rudely impolite, I can not only [illegible] easily the justice of your comments, but beg to assure you that nothing was further from being intended [illegible] the time of writing. I could only account for making so great a mistake by the fact that I [illegible] haste and (I confess) under a little momentary [illegible] though even under these circumstances [illegible] to express my meaning without [illegible] so as not to give unnecessary offence. If [illegible] you [illegible] that my words were dropped by [illegible]

[illegible]

that it was by no means so.

On the other hand, if your objection to the [illegible] was based on the impression that it was a piece of insubordinate disobedience to your orders, I [illegible] we may even yet be able to come to a good understanding. For my belief is very firm that nobody can blame [illegible] as right my compliance with the substance of your order, and that I am not strictly subject in any way to the orders of more than one individual. Indeed, if I had not had that belief I should certainly never have entered into the agreements of two years ago, of last year and of this year; and if now I find the belief to be erroneous I shall [illegible] therefore [illegible] to removal from the service of the Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Benj. Smith Lyman.

Hirakawa Cho; 6 April [illegible]

His Excellency H. Ito
Public Works Minister

Sir:

My impression is very strong that I have no right to correspond on the business [illegible] with any official [illegible] from my [illegible] but [illegible] yourself. I have therefore [illegible] to you [illegible] a couple of letters in that way to Messrs [illegible] and Yamaou, which have in each case resulted [in] unpleasant misunderstandings, perhaps a serious one in the case [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] if possible to remove the latter I [illegible] beg your permission [to] send the enclosed additional letter to Mr [illegible] by your sealing and handing it to the bearer [illegible] to your office boy, or if you [illegible], by your returning it to me for [illegible] transmission.

My reason for having your [illegible] beyond [illegible] [illegible] that I [illegible] that you would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] correspondence, though you had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

goodnatured compliance with a special request from my chief at that time, [illegible]. From that source I know that no one took a livelier, more [illegible] interest in our survey than [illegible] but I always considered the correspondence [illegible] at least, as only half official and [illegible] closed whenever I thought it best.

I have still no objection to correspond [illegible] him under the same conditions if you wish, especially if you think it necessary that very trifling matters should be written about in one or more letters; for I have no desire to add to your labors by such small inquiries. Indeed [illegible] of insisting at the start upon the stipulation of corresponding on official business only with one chief [illegible] to avoid as far as possible the need of letters on petty affairs as well as to prevent [illegible] mixed [illegible] [illegible]. Although [illegible] idea is that [illegible] time and labor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

17 Gochome Hirakawa Cho, 8 April, [illegible].

Dr. Edmund Naumann,
Tokio Daigakko.

Dear Sir:

My friend Mr. T. H. Kuwada, first class official of the Kaitakushi, wishes me to say to you that with his letter will be sent to you at the Tokio Daigakko the fossils in the possession of his Department for your unofficial study and description according to the plan already discussed between us. Their number amounts, I am told, to some 970 or more specimens; and they are accompanied by a list showing their localities and the rock groups to which we have supposed them to belong.

Wishing you all success in your interesting investigation, I am,

Dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

Benj. Smith Lyman

No. 17, Cerbonne, Hirakawacho, 8 Jul. 79.

Dr. Edmund Naumann,
Tokiyo Daigakkoo.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure of sending to you here with a box containing 408 specimens of fossils belonging to our survey (in the Koshiu) for your complete study and description according to the plan already discussed and agreed to between us. Herewith also I send a list of the same showing their localities. They all belong, as I have supposed all along, to what I called the Toshibetsu Group in Yesso, or possibly to an enlargement of the same including perhaps both older and newer beds than are found in Yesso. In a few cases a small package of fragments, that possibly may be of some use, has been counted in the list as a single specimen.

Hoping [illegible] you may meet with every success in comple[illegible] researches, I am,

Dear Sir

Very truly yours,

Benj. Smith Lyman.

Received, Yedo, 9 April 1878, of the Koobushoo one hundred & fifty nine $\frac{375}{1000}$ in Japanese currency as advance for travelling

$159\frac{375}{1000}$

Benj. Smith ——

Hirakawa Cho: 10 April, 1878.

His Excellency H. Ito,
Public Works Minister.

Sir:

I have to thank you for your favor of yesterday afternoon with its friendly reassuring words at the close; and I hope that on my side there will be no quarrelsome insisting upon formal trifles rather than upon important substance when government interests for which I feel responsible are not endangered or when my rights are not expressly invaded.

I ought certainly to be the last man to find fault with the clauses which you quote from our written agreement; for it was I who insisted upon their insertion in the first place. The words seem to me clear and to make it evident not only that the officer in charge of the Kan-[illegible] has no power to delegate his authority over me to any subordinate official, but that neither the vice ministers of the Department nor even the minister himself had any right to issue orders directly to me. On the 20th of March, 1877, however, I entered the service of the Public Works Department, and by its agreement the Department [illegible]

the new contracting party) acquired the same "rights and obligations in regard to me as had been held by the [illegible] and no others; so that plainly (as it seems to me) I became subject to the orders of the "officer in charge" of the [illegible] and no one else. Indeed from that day to this, that officer has never (to my knowledge) gone so far in [illegible] his rights as even suggest an order making me subject to the house discipline of the kitchen or to anybody but himself. It would appear then indisputable that even the vice minister has no more right to give me orders direct than he has to give them to your prince.

At the same time I want to agree with you that it must be impossible for you personally to arrange all the details of my office; it would be as preposterous as if you undertook to arrange all the details of your kitchen. If you gave the chief of that branch of your household no directions whatever and obliged him to mention every trifling matter in one or several letters, clearly you would often go hungry and your guests would have even less opportunity than at present to estimate his skill. No doubt such good results are arrived at in his case by means of the excellent principle of well defined and undivided responsibility, combined with your oversight and frequent inspection of results, but without your meddling with the details.

If my views be erroneous after all, I hope at least to have shown that they have not been wholly without reason; and I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Benj. Smith Lyman,

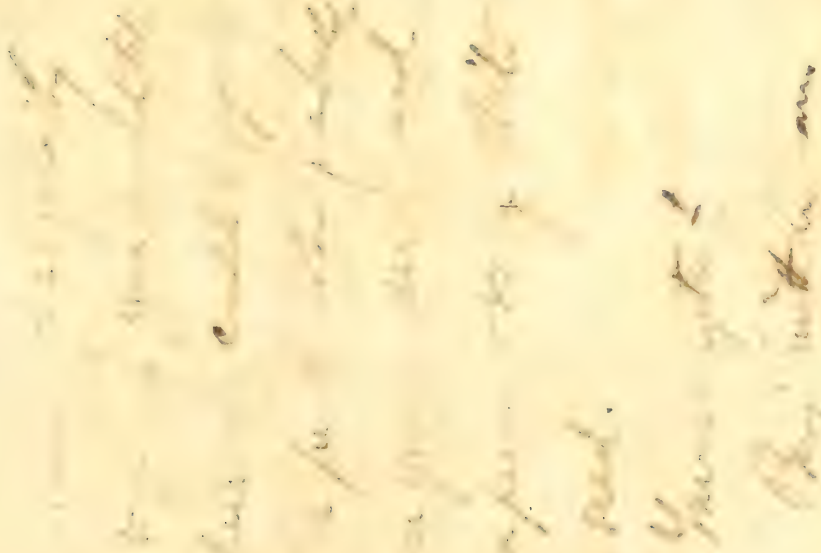
Chief Geologist and Mining Engineer.

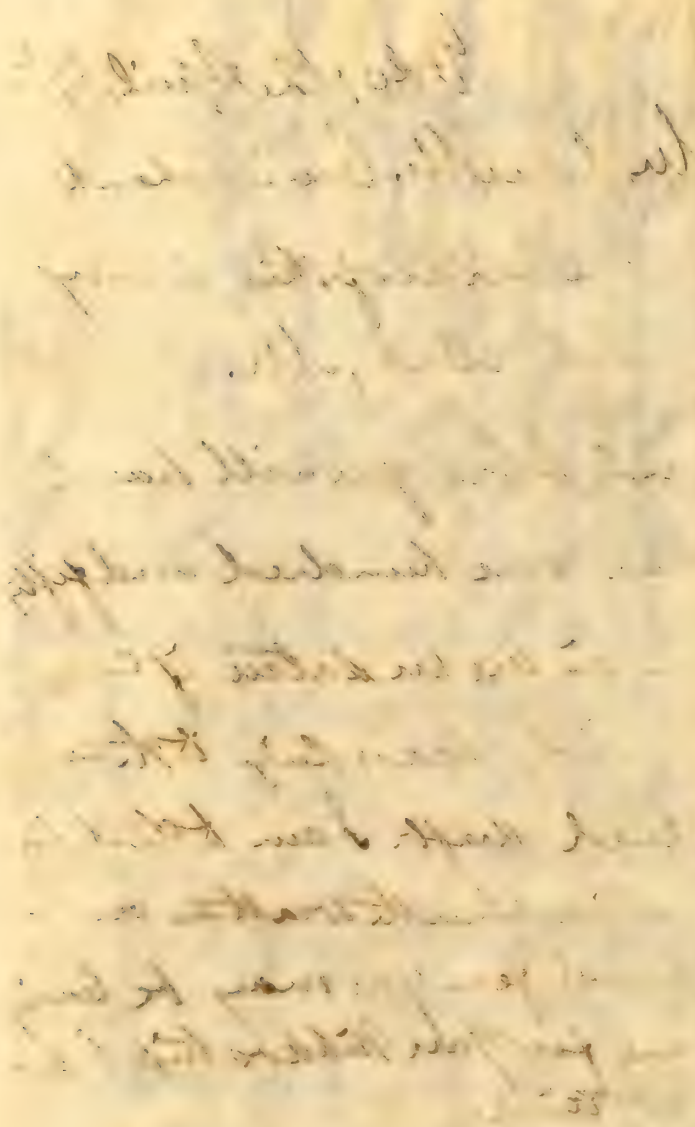
Hirakawa Cho; 13 April, 1878.

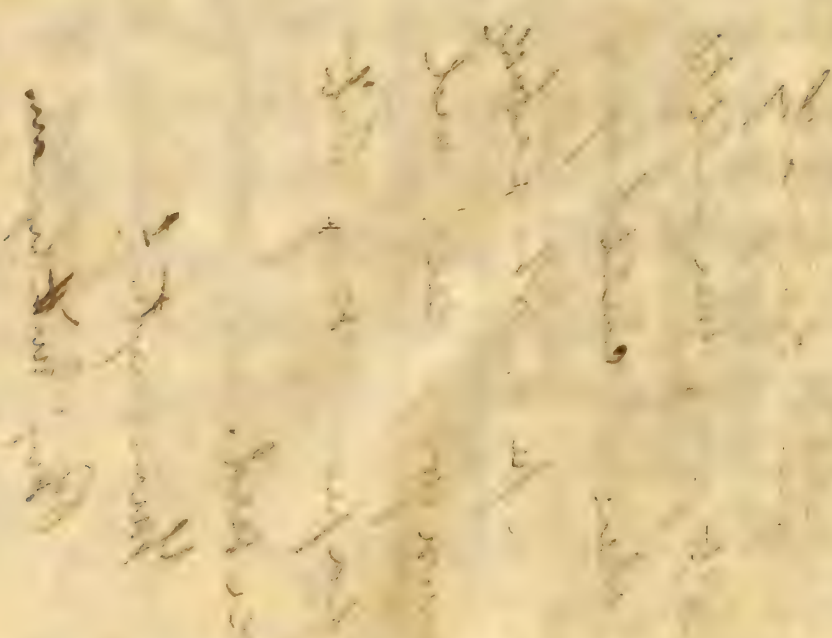
Dr. Edmund Naumann,

Dear Sir:

In answer to your favor of yesterday, inquiring how the Yoshikobi Group is characterized and how it was distinguished in accordance with certain [illegible] logical facts, I beg to say that the formations found at different places in Yesso were compared with each other (without of course knowing their names or age) and especially with those found in the [illegible], [illegible] rocks were chiefly studied by means of a careful survey showing their relative topography. In the places in Yesso where there were no fossils, consequently not mentioned in the list, the identity was judged of by means of certain [illegible] animals, such as oil and beds of [illegible] lignite, which have not yet been found in the coal bearing rocks of Yesso, still less in the volcanic and Kainozoic rocks; also by lithological characters that are very different from those of the Kainozoic rocks, though more [illegible] (except perhaps a little) different from those of the coal bearing rocks; also by unconformability between them and the [illegible] rocks; also by complete [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]







[illegible], 14 April [illegible] [illegible]

V. H. [illegible],
Kudan.

My dear Sir:

Wishing to order some more copies of the colored map of Yezo I was informed yesterday by the lithographer that he had delivered all the remaining copies to the Kaitakushi, from whom I could obtain them. If the Kaitakushi has (as I suspect it has) a much larger number than is required [illegible] more than is needed, I should [illegible] glad to buy 100 copies [illegible] or fifty, in case that would be all [illegible]

[illegible] you have [illegible] me [illegible] 31 Dec. last [illegible] some 500 copies [illegible] colored [illegible] which [illegible] number [illegible] Kaitakushi [illegible] filled before [illegible]

I would perfectly comprehend [illegible] copies, [illegible] particularly [illegible] number [illegible]

Yours [illegible] truly [illegible]

Yedo, 1st April, 1876.

J. Sugiura Esq.
Assistant Geologist.

Sir:

I have to request that you will go to the oil field near Sagara, in [illegible], [illegible] that sails on the fifteenth [illegible] for [illegible]. On arriving at Sagara [illegible] your surveys and [illegible] until my arrival, probably within a few days.

I have the honor, &c.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Yedo, 13 April 1876.

[illegible] Ban Esq.,
Assistant Geologist.

Sir:

I have to request that you go to the oil field of Sagara, in Enshiu, starting by the steamer [illegible] on or about the fifteenth of this month [illegible]. On arrival at Sagara please work at the survey in company with Mr. Yamagiwa until my arrival there probably a day or two later.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant
Benj. Smith Lyman,
Chief Geologist and Mining Engineer.

[illegible], 17 April '7[illegible].

His Excellency H. Ito,
Public Works Minister

Sir:

I beg to report that I set out from here [illegible] this day before yesterday, accompanied by [illegible] my [illegible] assistant; that we arrived at [illegible] in very good time, in spite of rain this afternoon; and that [illegible] assistants Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] set out for [illegible] likewise, in advance of us, on the [illegible] of this month.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Benj. Smith Lyman,

Chief Geologist and Mining Engineer

[illegible] Yedo a philological barber (or professor, as [he] might call himself if he belonged to western countries, and philologist too, for he knows the written characters of two languages [illegible]) has on his doors, instead of the common [illegible], the inscription "[illegible] [illegible]." Is it not a very praiseworthy attempt [at a] new system of transliteration, in which not only [a c]ertain set of Roman letters are used for each of the Kana characters without regard to [illegible] [an]d even the ancient one is preserved, but the original position of those characters is undisturbed? [Woul]d not such a system have very great advantages [for] philologists, for students of Japanese and [for] dictionaries of the written language?

Jusete [?]

The Sei and Other Kinds of Japanese Names. — Some Japanese friends have given me information a little at variance with [wh]at is stated in Hepburn's Dictionary in regard to the different [k]inds of Japanese names; and [illegible] the convenient opportunity [you] offer of putting it on record for the benefit of all [wh]om it may concern. He speaks briefly of there being five [k]inds, but they say there are (or were a few years ago) at least [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] to be

changed afterwards for another in the case of [illegible]
and nobles, but the only personal name of all other m[en]
during women. Then (2) there was the [illegible] or [illegible]
with a [illegible] or [illegible], [illegible] or [illegible] (th[e]
name), taken by a commoner or noble boy at the age o[f]
fifteen, of his own choice, though with the help perhaps
of some relative or teacher; [illegible] of late years the [illegible]
forbids taking a new name in [illegible]. There was to
(3) the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] or [illegible], a name
given after death by the [illegible] to take the place
the true name of the [illegible]. A man of any education
[illegible] commonly the [illegible] (and [illegible] still takes) also
a literary name (go) under which any writing or [illegible]
of his appears; a practice which seems to have puzzle[d]
one learned translator, although it is a custom not
altogether unknown in western countries. Besides, there
was (5) the azana (or byname), a Chinese name given in
compliment by a man's friends, and but little used in
[illegible]; though I have known such a name to supplan[t]
[illegible] the true name under the recent laws requiring only
a legal given name. There was moreover (6) the adana
[illegible], a nickname given out of spite. All the forego[ing]
are personal names; and in addition there were
the yago, or house names of merchants, shopkeepers, inn[s]
and the like (such as [illegible], [illegible]), and often used by the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by adding [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(8) the uji, shi, miyoji or kamei, the family name or surname of samurai and nobles and of a few ... and farmers descended from them or rich and ... enough to be able to acquire such an ornament, which everybody now has assuredly as in the most civilized countries; and finally (9) the ie, the name of a ... of what are now families with separate names.

It is said that there are seven families from which all the samurai were descended, and two ... of which are known not only by the genuine ... names but by the Japanese pronunciation of their Chinese characters, joined to the syllable shi (ji) ... name, or ke, house; as follows: Minamoto, or Genji, ... Taira, or Heike, or Heishi; Fujiwara; Tachibana; Sugawara or Kanke; Toyotomi (with the Chinese ... used only in Hō-Taikō); and —— but what the seventh I have no ...; for my Japanese friends could not at the moment remember the name, and I have had no more convenient opportunity of asking about it. The first of the seven are commonly called by the combination Gempei-Tō-kitsu.

B. F.

Lagan, Dublin, 23 April

D. Hay Esq.
Infantry, [illegible]

Dear Sir:

I have been sorry [illegible] even be in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] jokes may be taken too seriously [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] signature of "L" as very transparent, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] my [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] other instead. My [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] having been a good deal occupied with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], although I did not [illegible] until [illegible] Wednesday.

On the eve of starting I was sorry to see the Infant Times' intemperate abuse of those excellent gentlemen and skilful [illegible] Messrs. Van Boon and Leslie, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Times has most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] undertaking to give the impression that they are [illegible] [illegible] expensive engineers, that they are responsible for work in [illegible] Canal) which they had nothing to do with, [illegible] [illegible] discourteous in their manners; and in attempting [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of hydraulic engineering with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Department [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] complete [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Prof. D. H. Marshall.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

the main line (Naumann had three classes as to
to violence). Perhaps the different volcanoes, [illegible]
far over, of the different regions could be shown well
making the eruption lines of different colors. You might
on the diagram (as Naumann did) compare the
the eruptions with the eleven-year sun-spot cycle, the
33 year November meteor cycle, or find out a
new cycle for yourself; Mr. Milne could assist you
[illegible] them with his earthquake [illegible]
[illegible] more [illegible] detailed [illegible]
The complete list of all recorded eruptions would re-
quire some research into Japanese books, but would be
very valuable, and probably you could get Ja-
panese students to help you.

Wishing you the best success in your undertaking,

Very truly yours,

Benj. Smith Lyman.

Sagara, Enshiu; 25th Apr

My dear Dr. Beukema:

So you see I did finally go after all! I knew you would wake up some morning and find me gone; and that turned out to be the next morning after I saw you. If you were a little [illegible] well. We came by the way of [illegible] spending [illegible] night there in the Hotel des Strangers, and [illegible] the sixth day. I am already [illegible] & [illegible] a couple of days and only [illegible] [illegible] the whole time of the trip [illegible] [illegible] to you how much on a [illegible] day as [illegible] day and a week ago, I miss the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and comfortable conversation with [illegible] friends; but I am [illegible] living in hopes of a speedy return & [illegible] and my spirits are improved [illegible] by [illegible] invigorating exercise of country life here. I have [illegible] to mention to you as a physician the curious [illegible] [illegible] fact as it seems to me, that travelling [illegible] a day in some [illegible] is by no means [illegible] enough for my health and with no [illegible] [illegible] I get all out of sorts. I have not many [illegible] extraordinary [illegible] [illegible]

Stepney, London, Stepney

Spite of my constant thirst for information and having had some opportunities for observation near ... At Takinoya, a mile or more distant, the ladies taking a douche bath in the sea there, letting the hot water of the spring fall a dozen feet upon their bare heads! There is a little sulphur in the water there, but the water of the most of the Atami Springs could in my opinion be manufactured with perfect success from diluted sea water, and no doubt it would possess all the marvellous medicinal qualities of the natural spring water. Don't you think so?

That nasty attack in the Times on Siepen, Gunther and Lasker haunted me for a day or two; but I trust it will all come right in the end. ... they will publish ... a ... of their ... in ... English as suits them best, and ... shall have a chance for the ... of any ... ;

in the Japan Mail, if that paper be not also ... kindly to them, and it probably will not be so fortunate to be so. My Dutch studies have not yet progressed very far, but I discovered before leaving Yedo that I could read that little ... without much difficulty; and if you can start me in the pronunciation so as to prevent the formation of very bad habits of speech, I hope ... to ... the ... language well enough ... understand ... ... best regards to Mrs. Rockwell ... and believe me ...

Yours very truly, Benj. Smith Lyman

Tea. — This [illegible] is the [illegible] of tea (Cha-cha), and I may be [illegible] to [illegible] a note about Japanese tea, even if [illegible] read, in hopes that somebody else may kindly [illegible] any needful corrections and [illegible] to the subject.

Many Japanese at this season are [illegible] the new tea; but as to the connoisseurs, [illegible] prefers above all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a much more delicate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] appreciation of its good [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; who make a gross decoction of it that [illegible] scarcely be a tolerable beverage by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] feature consists [illegible] astringency; and that is chiefly drawn from [illegible] by hotter water and longer steeping than [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] especially [illegible] new tea. [illegible] cup [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gradually [illegible] the astringency, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which is [illegible] [illegible] foreign [illegible] [illegible] by the Japanese.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at least [illegible]

by many [illegible]; and if the tea [illegible] [illegible] of their [illegible] (the [illegible]), the [illegible] [illegible] would be [illegible]. At the end of the day (five o'clock) the tea [illegible] picked is weighed, and they [illegible] at the rate of [illegible] half a [illegible] pound [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pounds [illegible].

The different qualities of tea in Japan depend [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] picking [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] separates the [illegible] leaves from the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. Tea worth [illegible] less than [illegible] and a half cents [illegible] [illegible] pound is [illegible] [illegible] got to drink by the middle classes in Japan [illegible] the choicest [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] between [illegible] [illegible] the difference in quality [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] most highly valued because the [illegible] [illegible] greatest [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tea, the water should not be too hot, and if [illegible] in the kettle, should first be poured [illegible] [illegible] cool a little. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the teapot, where it [illegible] takes a pale yellow colour and an agreeable [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], 3^d Ap. [illegible]

[illegible] Esq.
[illegible]

Dear Sir:

I send herewith a [illegible] note for your [illegible]; you are still inclined to keep the [illegible] column. The [illegible] to be changed again, and if the letter be [illegible], please [illegible] not been received.

I expect to be [illegible] again in a few days. My being here [illegible] of the [illegible] has [illegible] the note, [illegible]

Yours very truly,

Benj. Smith Lyman

[illegible] Ohio, [illegible]

[illegible] Esq.,
[illegible]

Dear Sir:
I arrived home [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

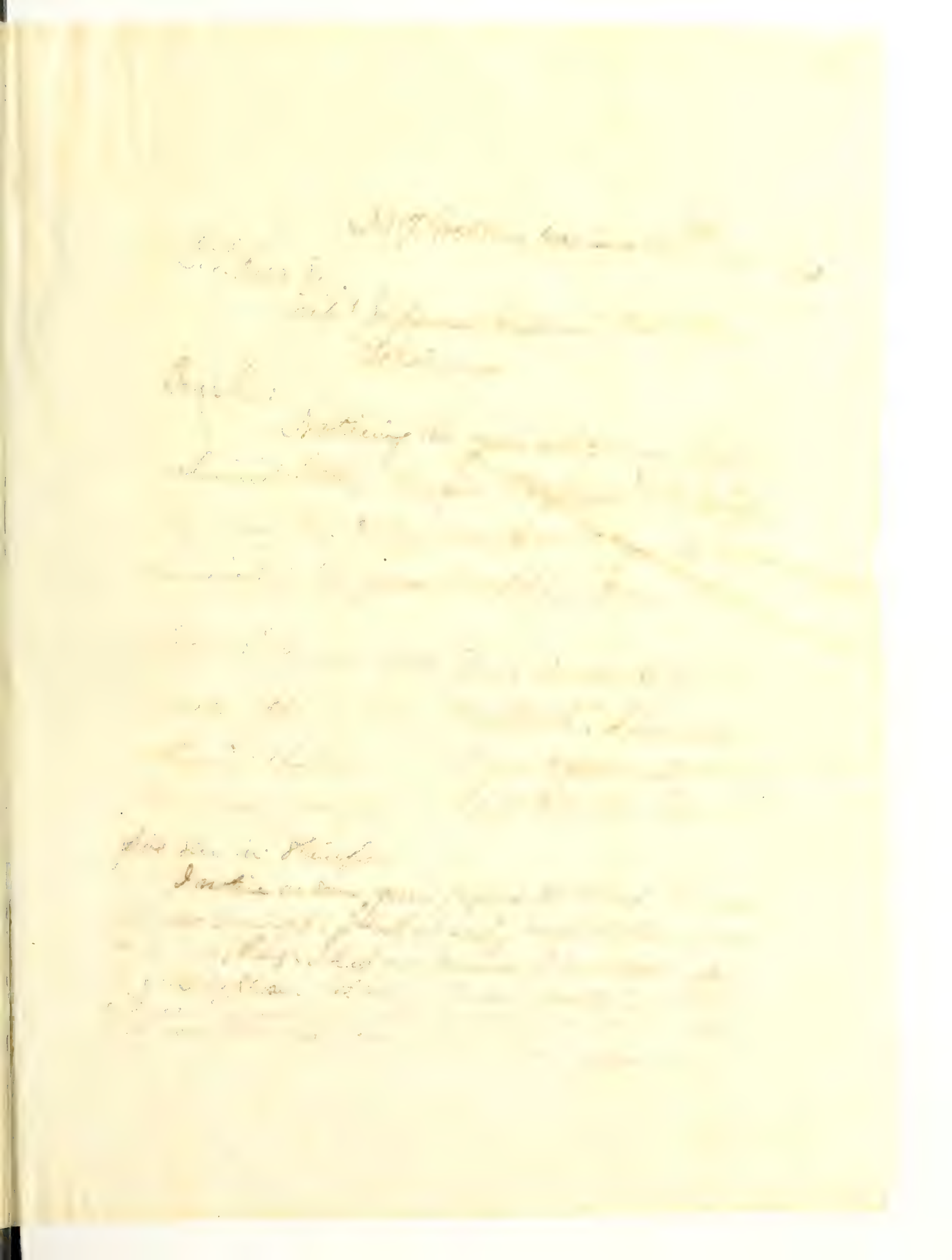
I [illegible] many thanks [illegible] Mr. [illegible] answer [illegible] last letter but [illegible] received since my [illegible].

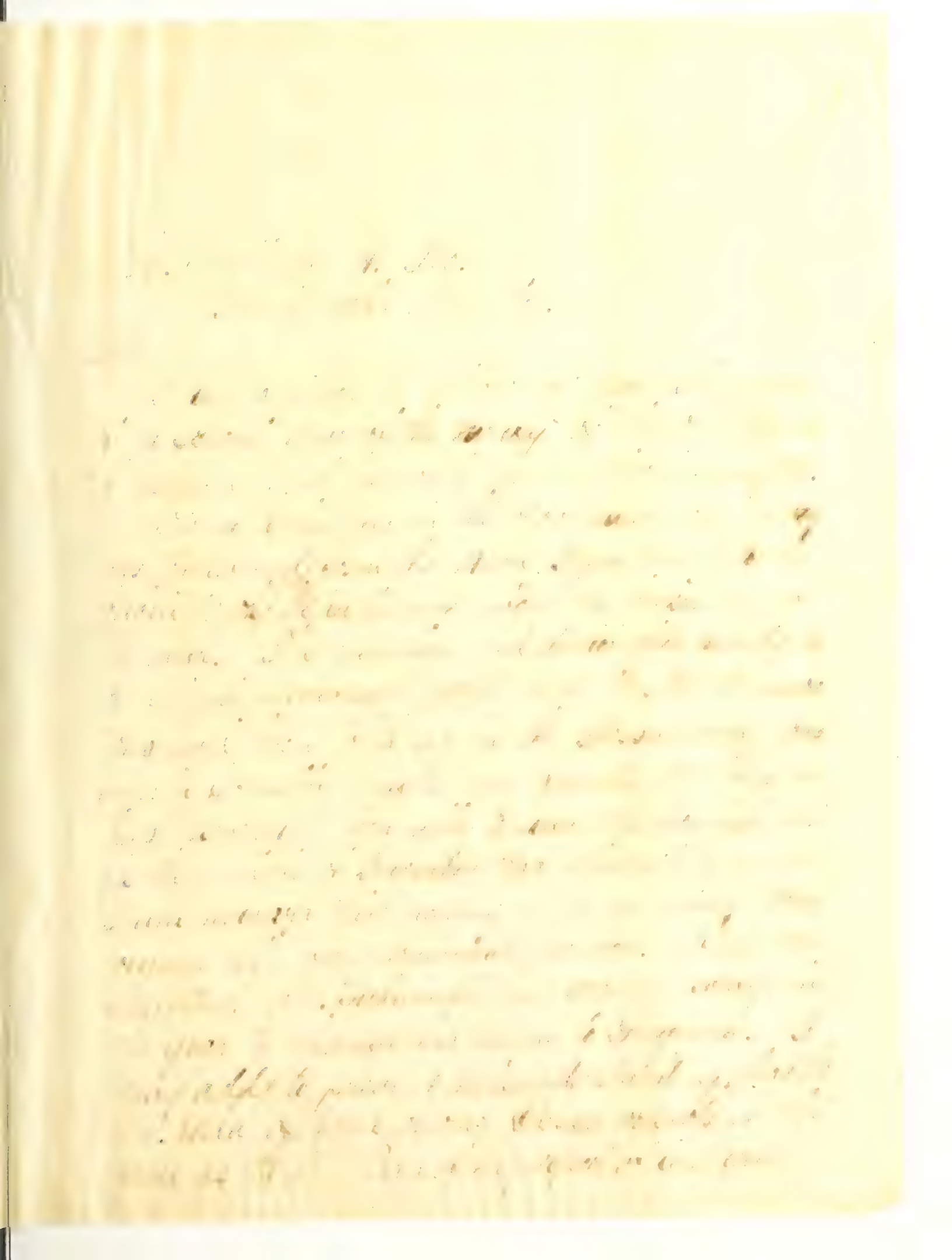
Yours [illegible],
[illegible]

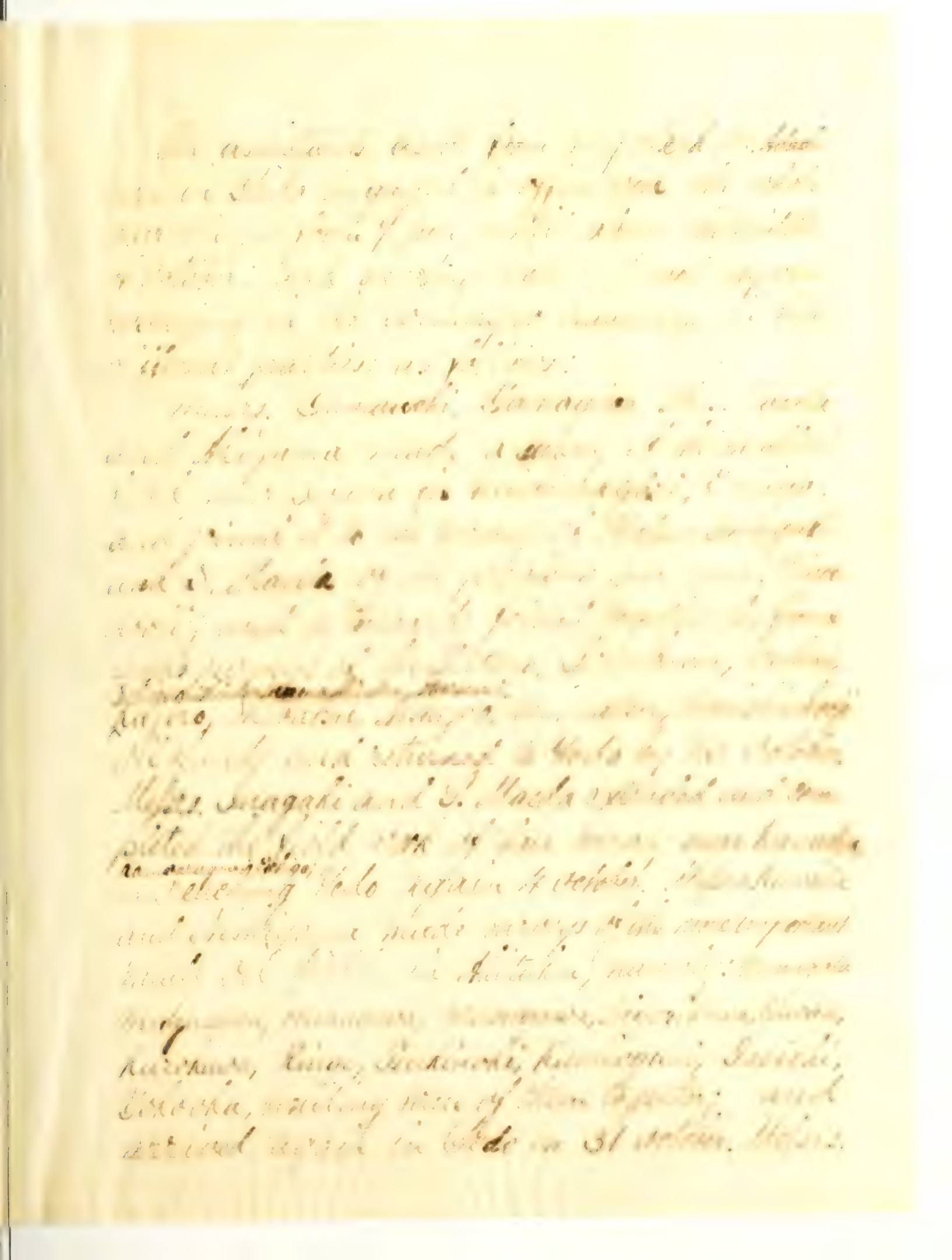
I am glad that [illegible] letter that [illegible] is [illegible]; and trust it will soon be [illegible] established as [illegible] [illegible].

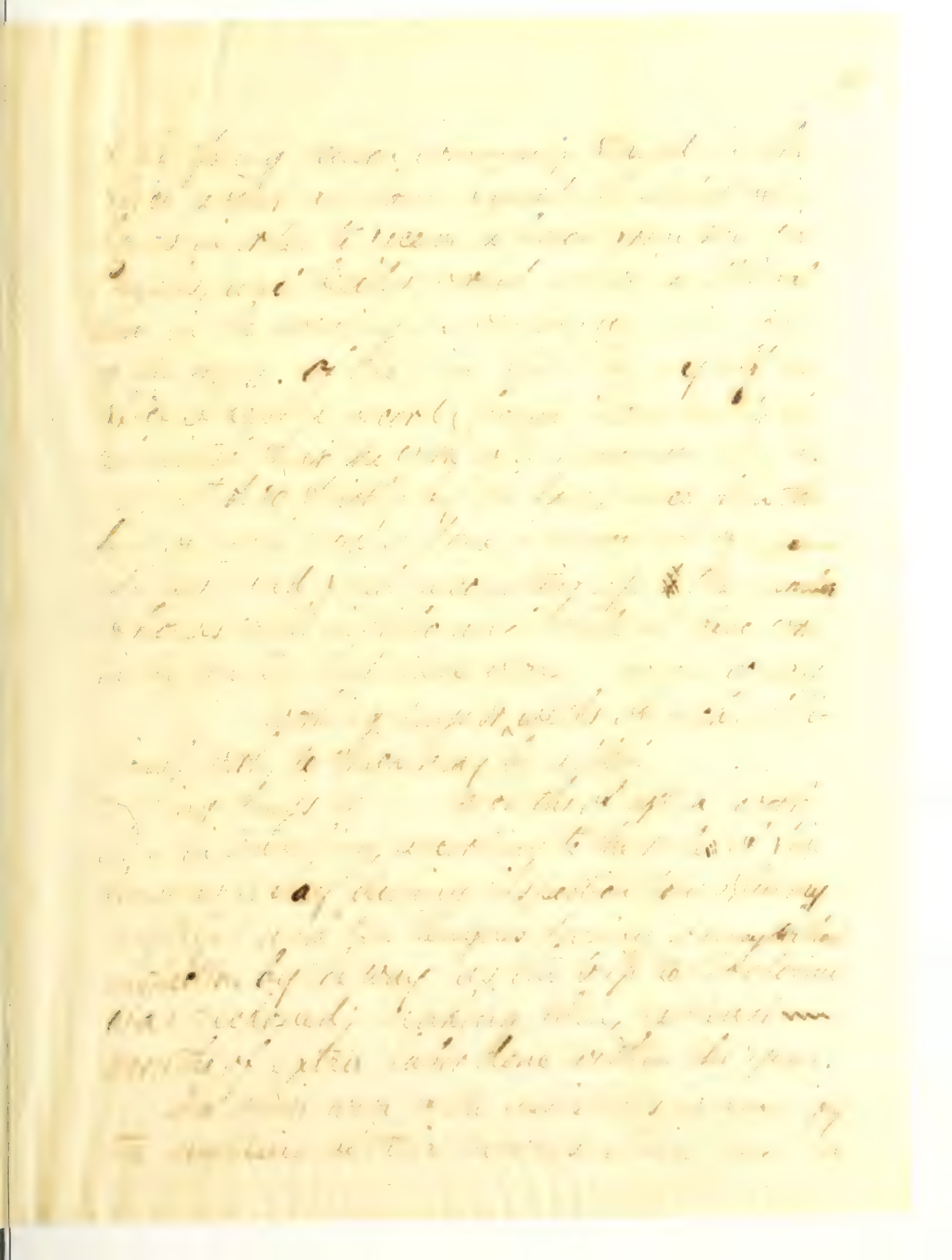
As I understand Mr. Dickins is a botanist [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]









Received, Yedo, 1st May 1878, of H. Korfuchos one thousand nine hundred japanese silver trade dollars as salary for the two months of April and May 1878, including house and allowance [illegible]

[illegible]

Yedo, 17th [illegible]

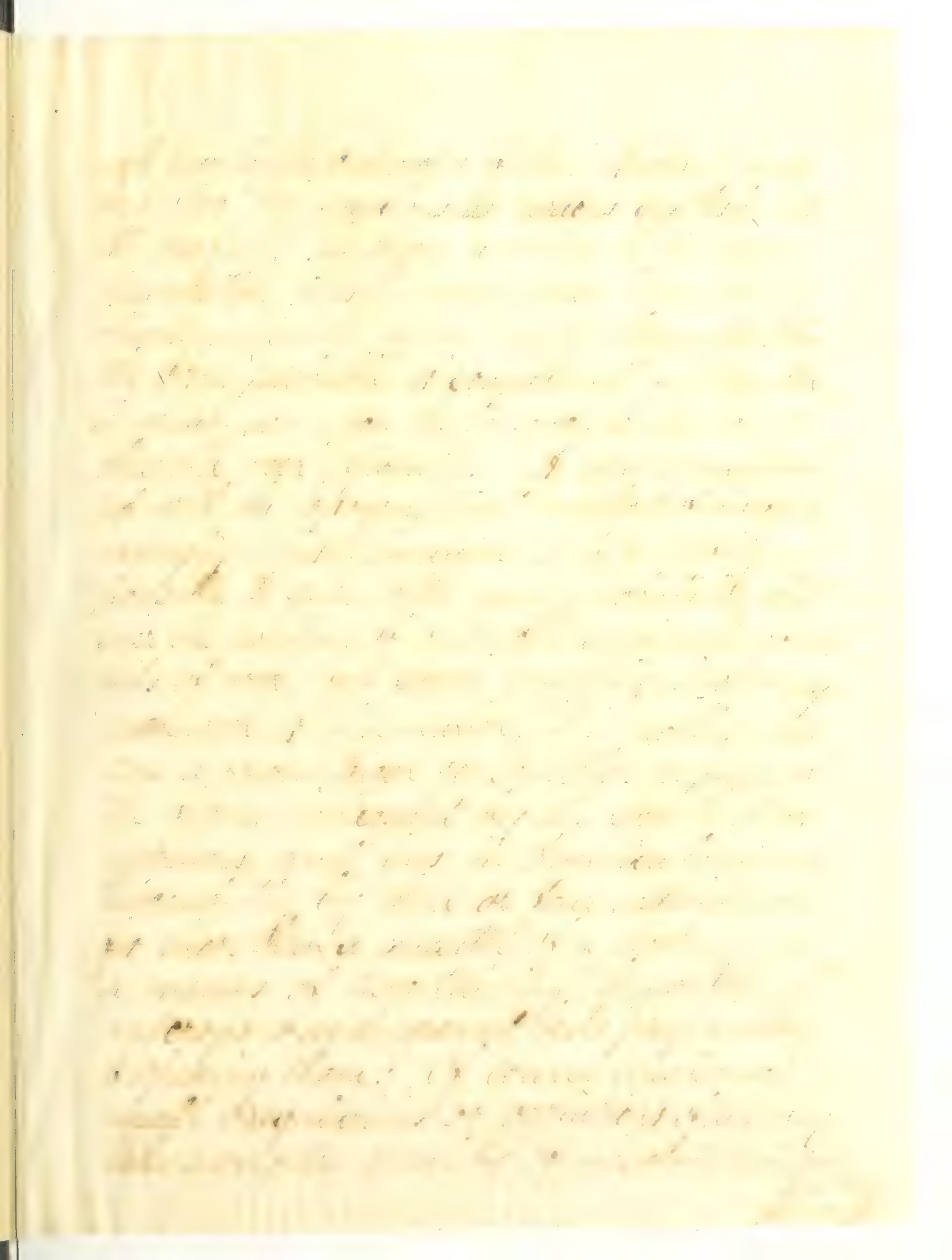
[illegible] Esq.

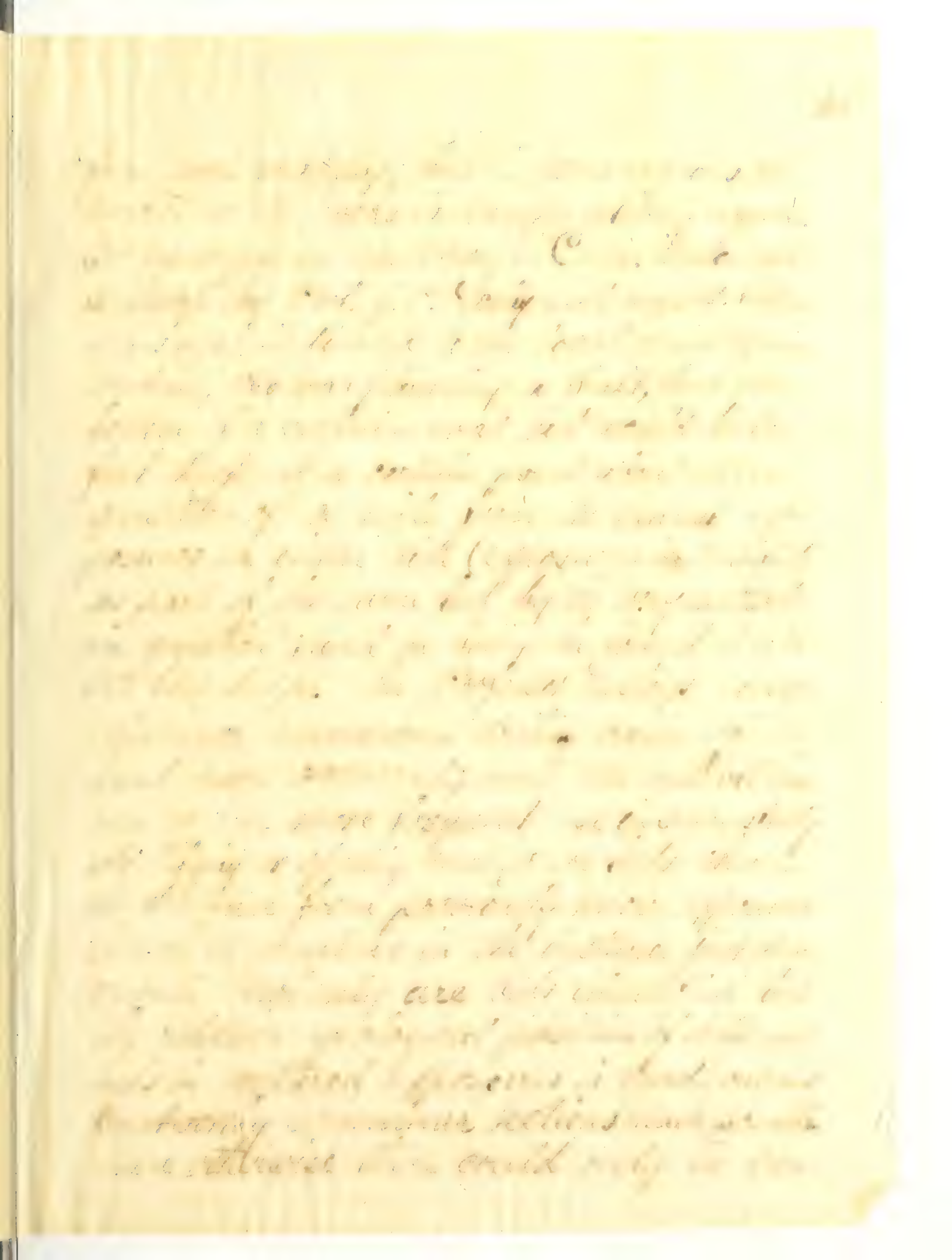
Japan Mail [illegible]

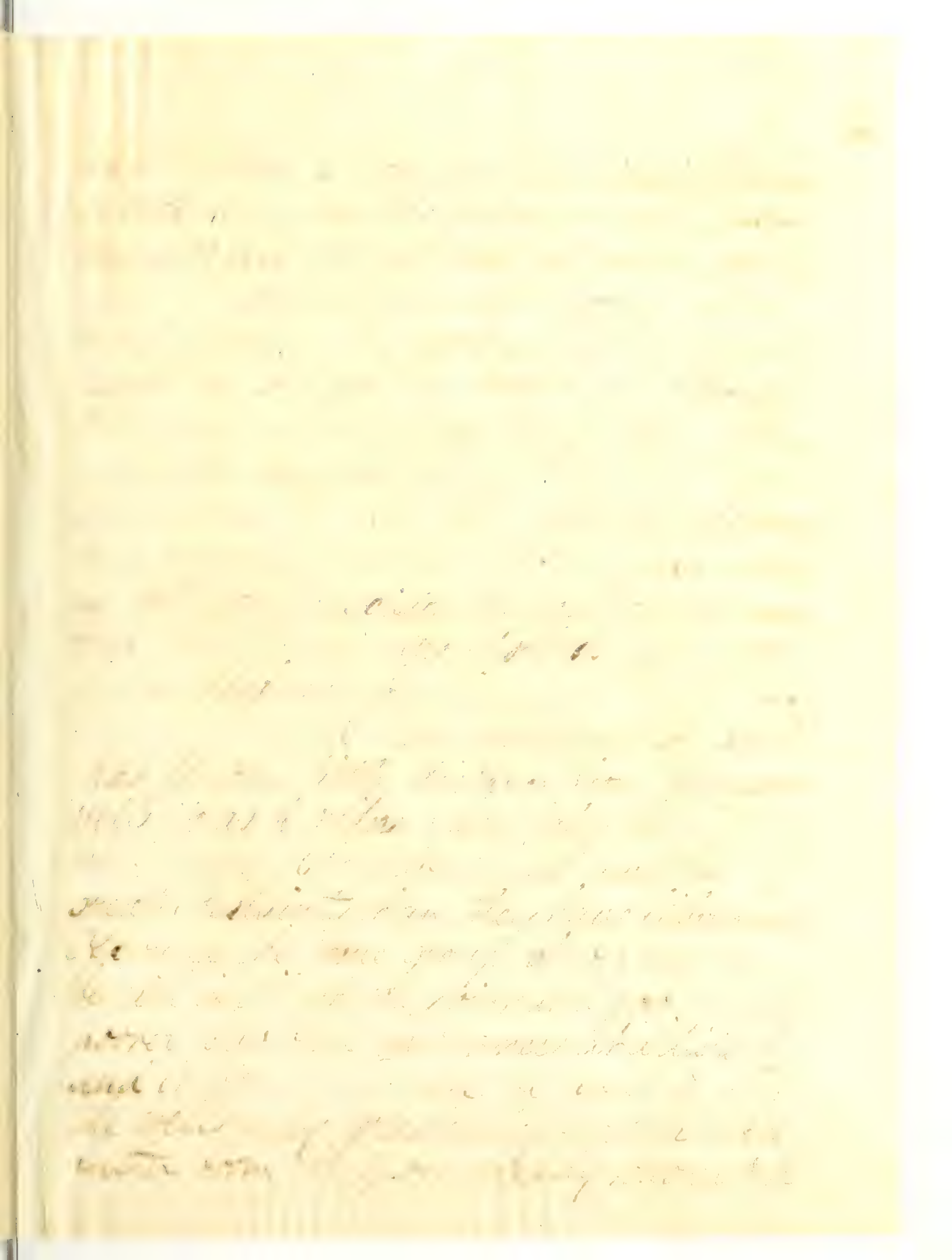
Dear Sir: Thanks for your note of yesterday.

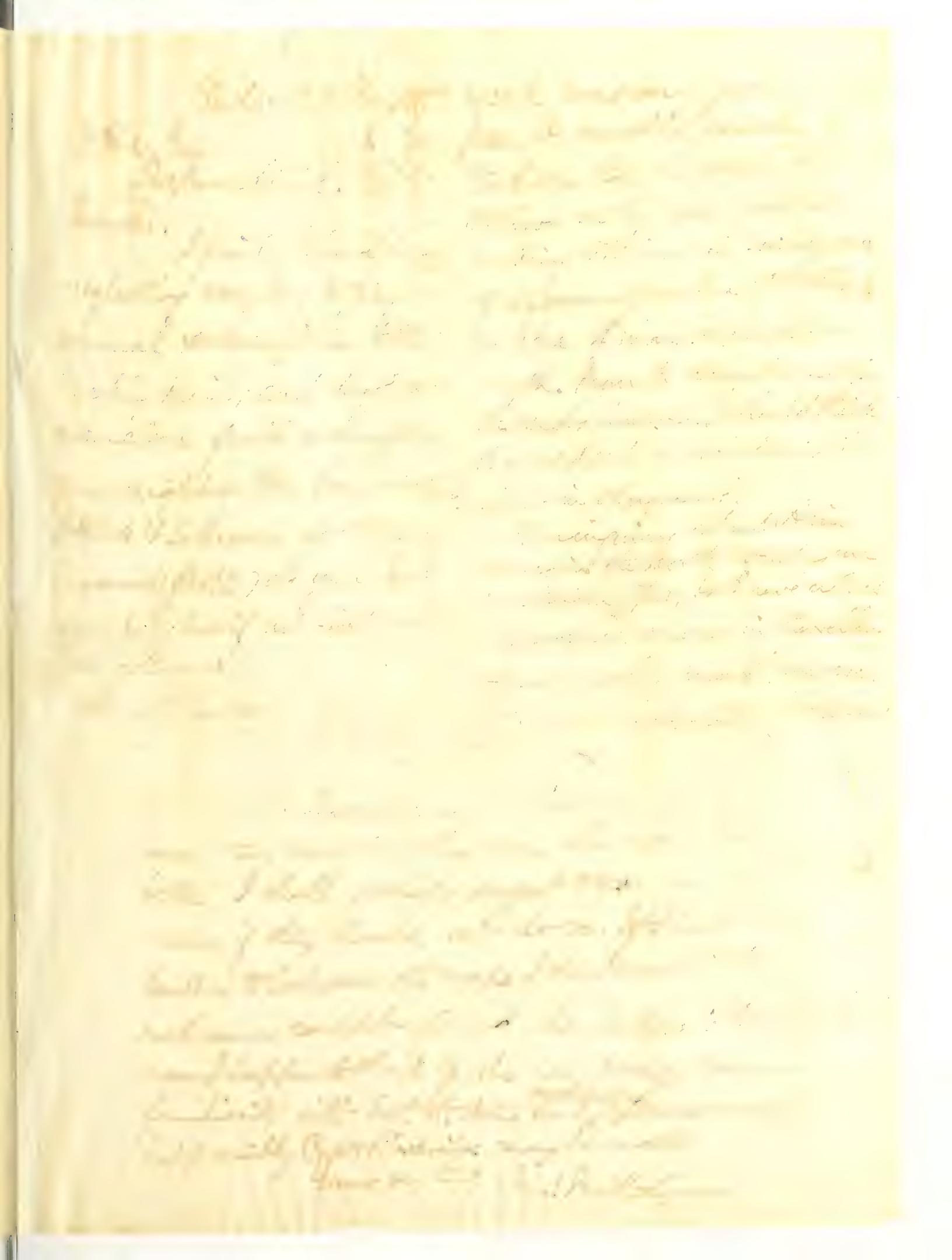
My note about the [illegible] was not intended as a [illegible] to correction of Mr. Atkinson's statements, but as merely an addition to them, showing the origin of the [illegible] [illegible] he speaks but of which he did not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]









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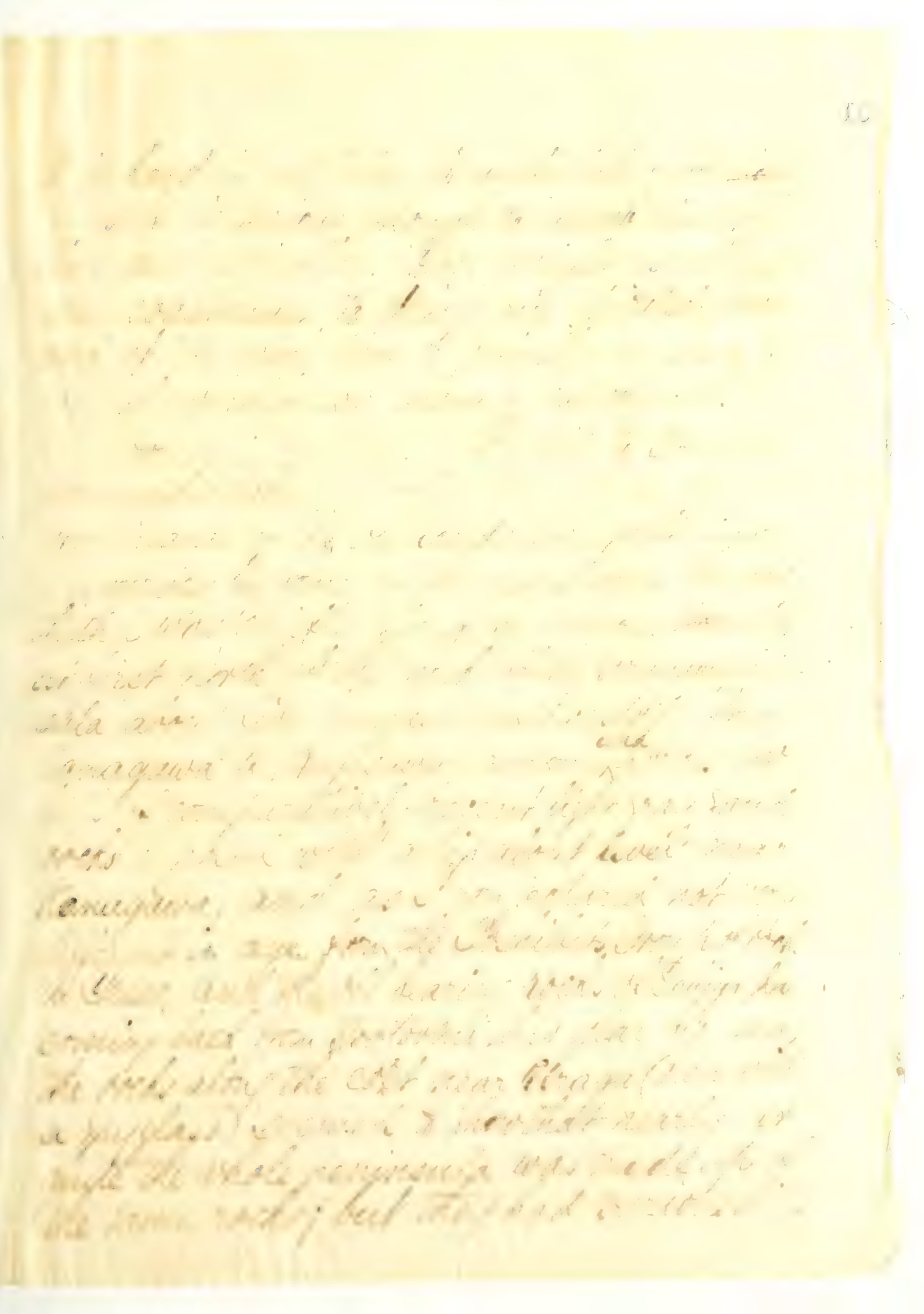
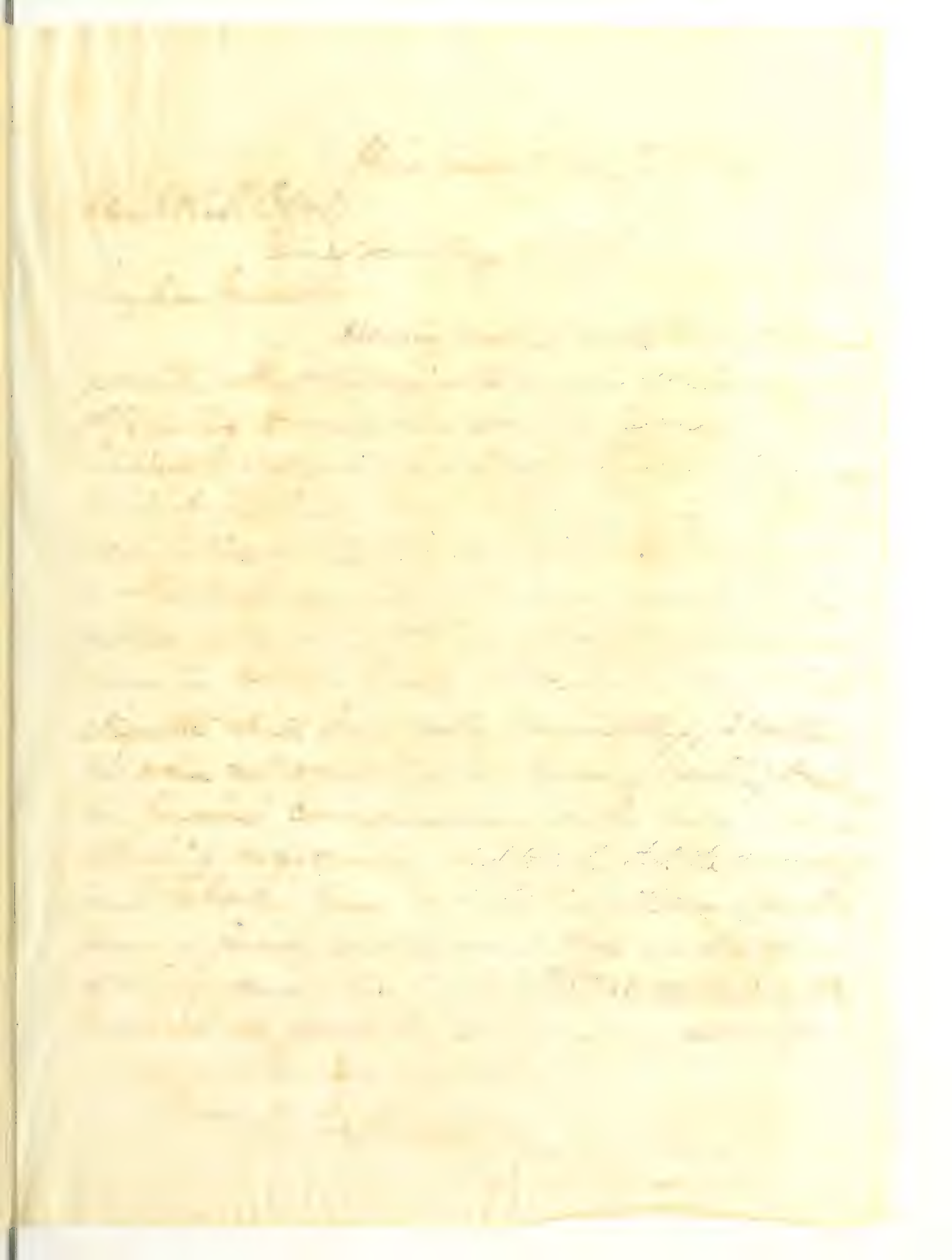




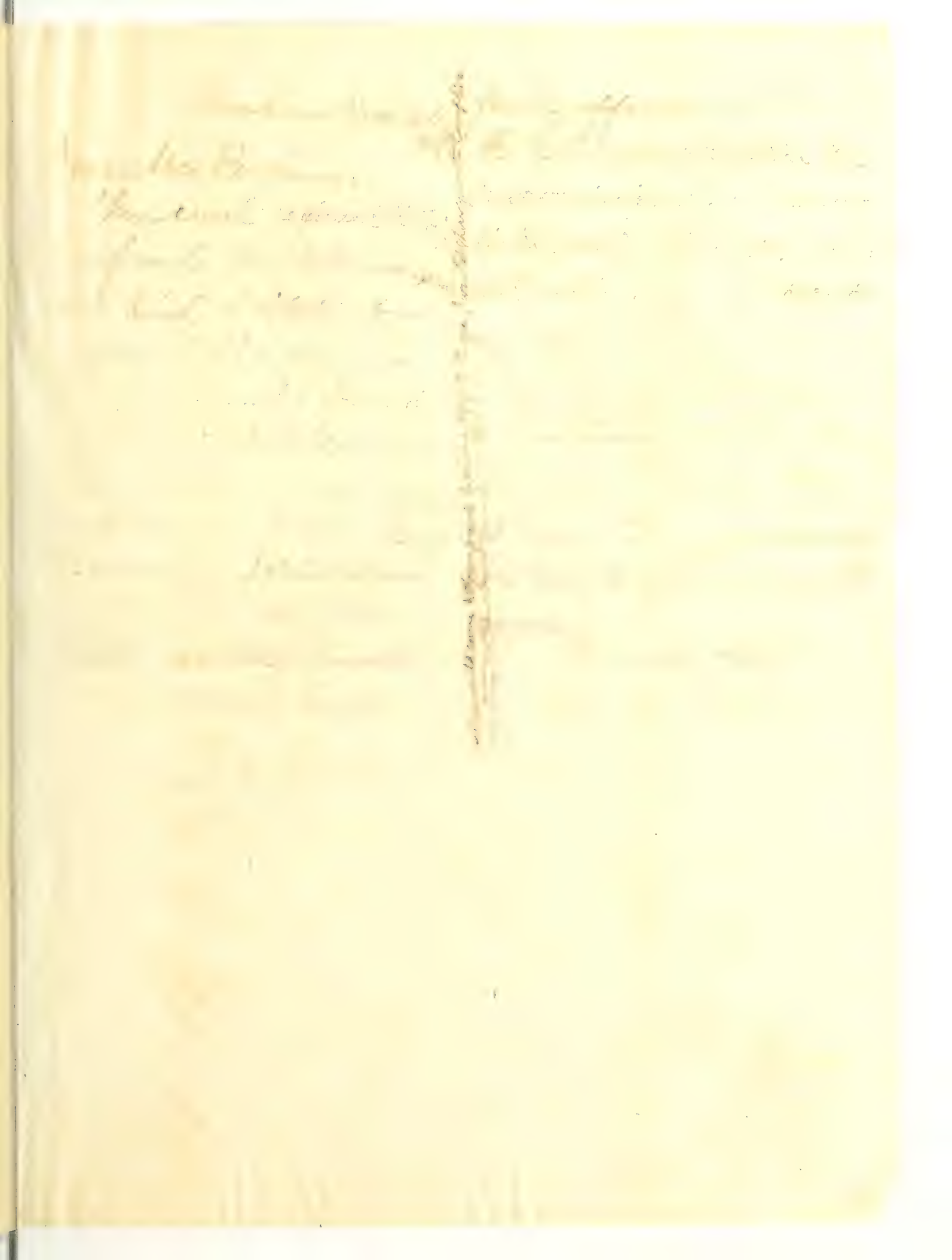
Tokonai. — Hepburn defines odorui as a kind of pageant at festivals in Yedo, where men and women in a peculiar clothing walk in procession singing [illegible]. What is the meaning of [illegible] — He also [illegible] Kiyari as the song of persons walking [illegible] thing, as lifting, pulling; and [illegible], though written with a different character (as happens not infrequently) [illegible] any change of meaning in a lever; and mai a dance; as if the meaning were "the lever dance." J.

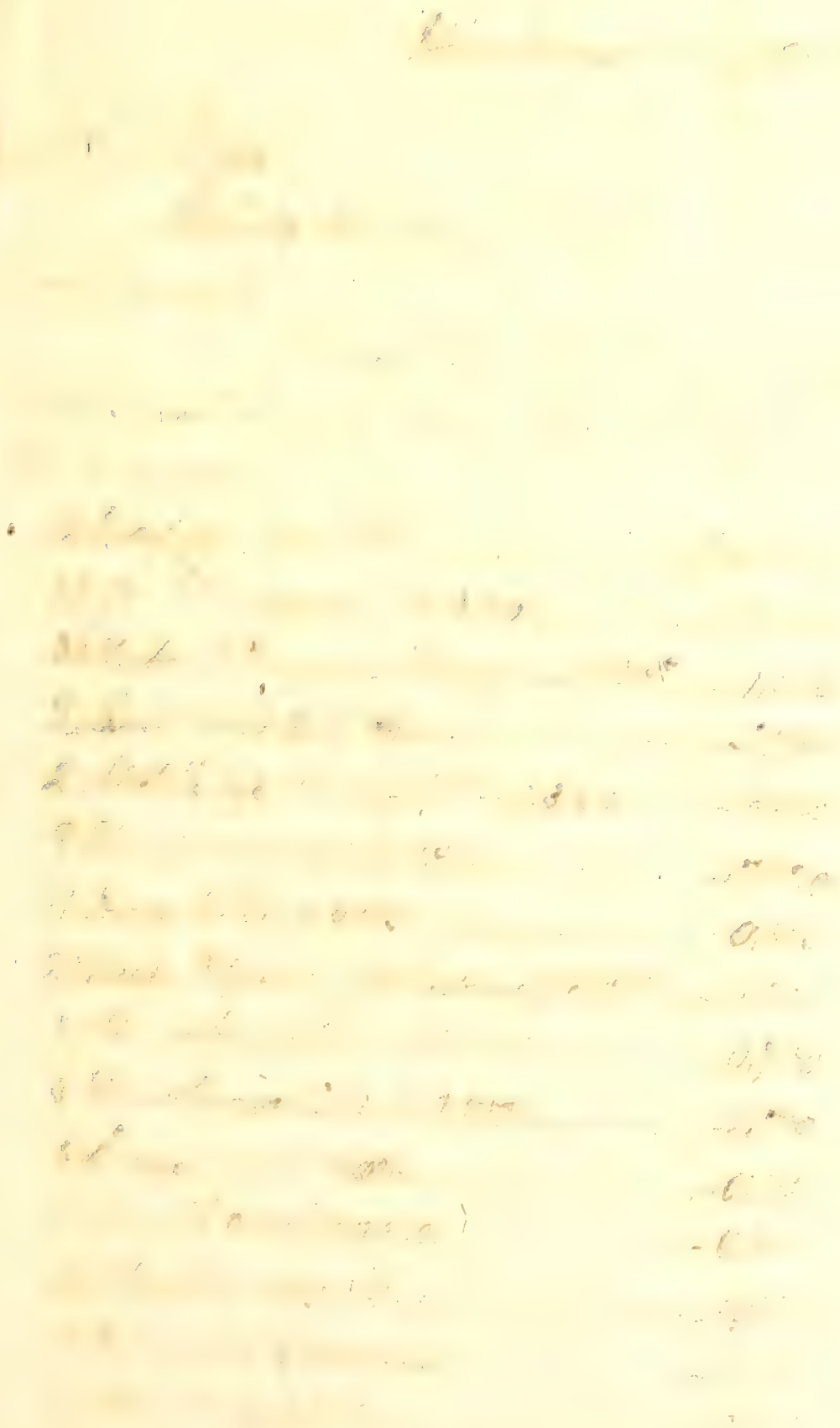
[illegible]

[illegible] Esq.
Japan Mail, Yokohama

Dear Sir:
[illegible] received this morning, and of your request [illegible] [illegible]. I shall wait until next week, in [illegible] that some other [illegible] may give me [illegible] [illegible] had inquired about.

Yours very truly,
[illegible]



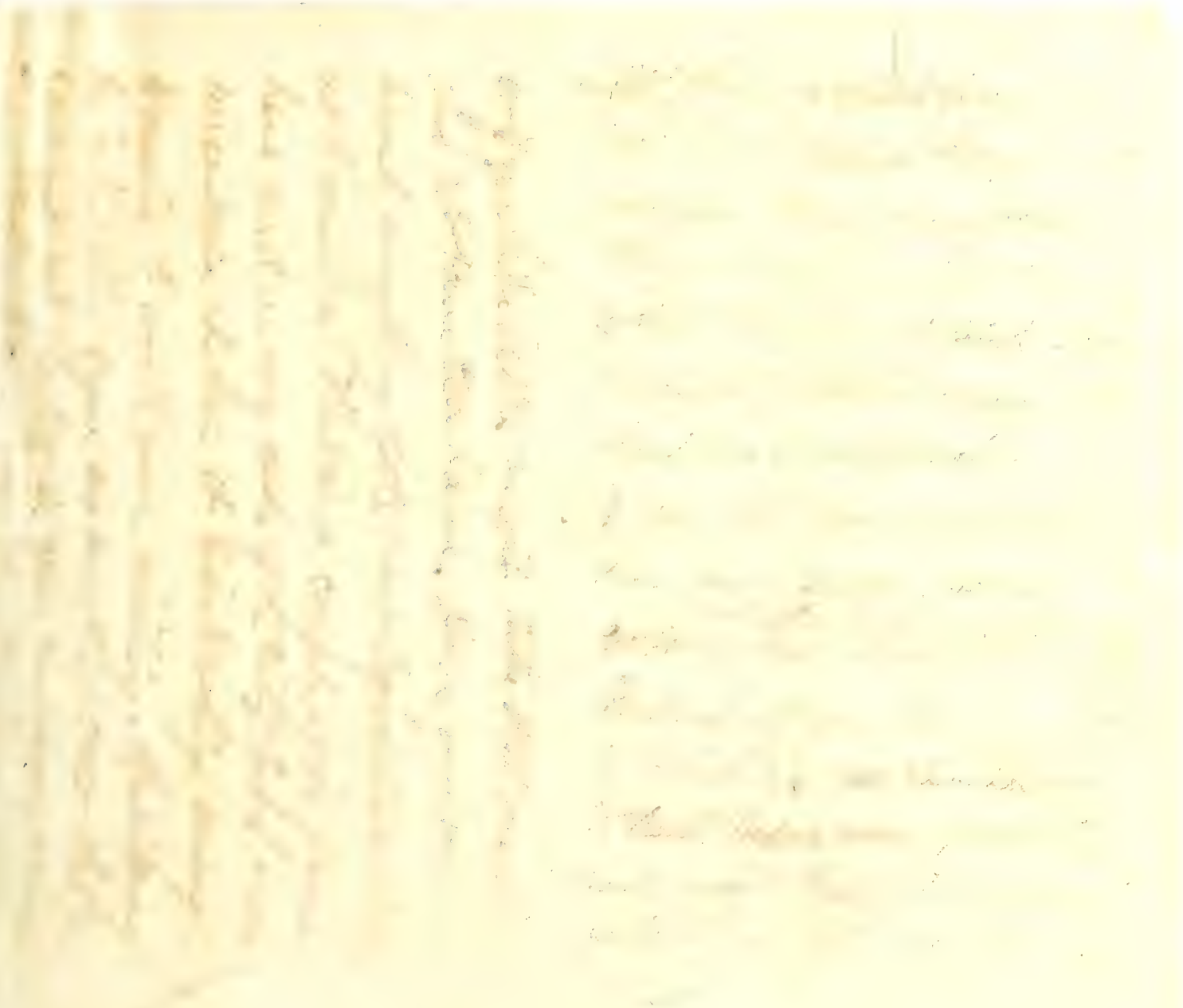


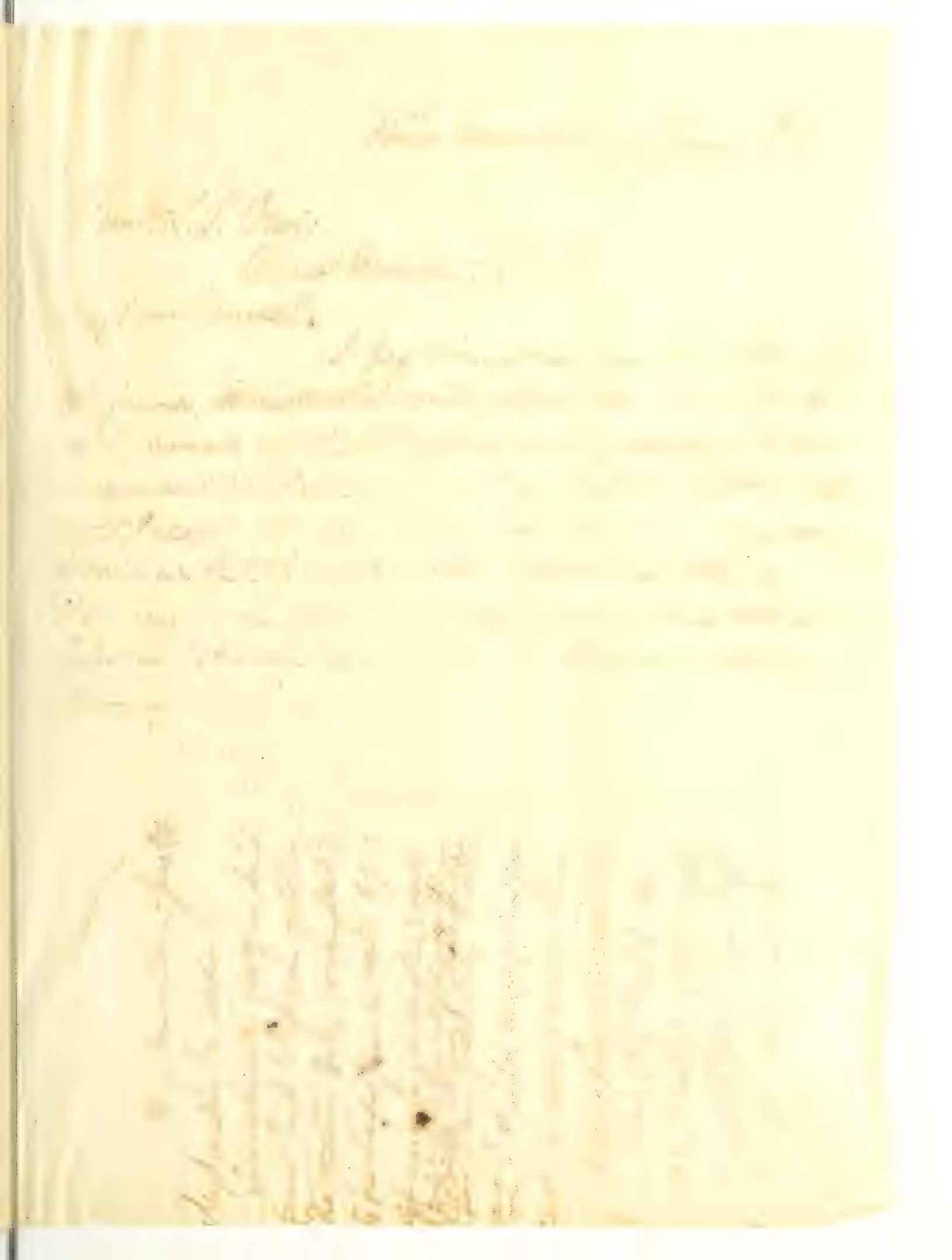
Hira lima Oko; 30 May [illegible]

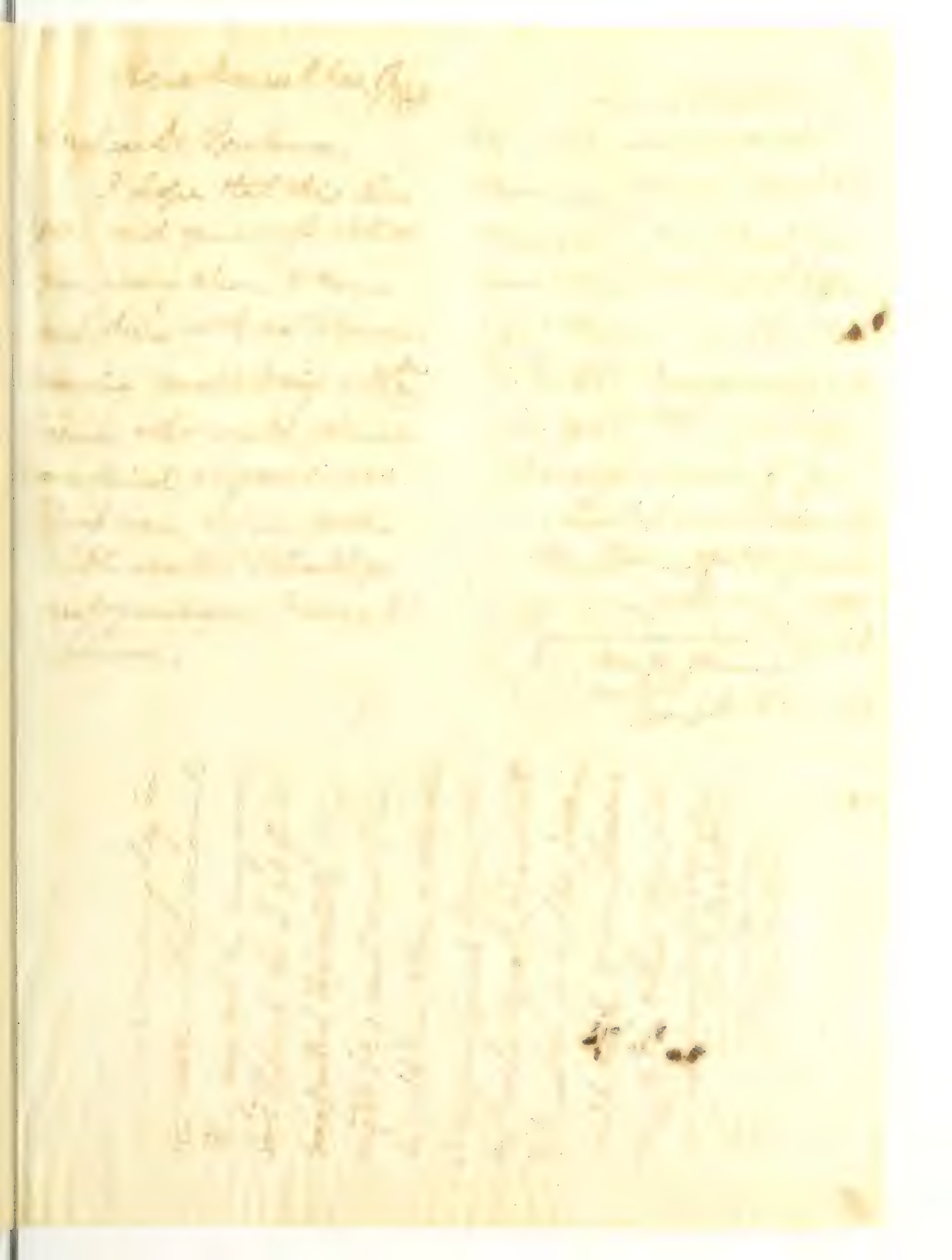
[illegible] Esq.
Japan Mail. [illegible]

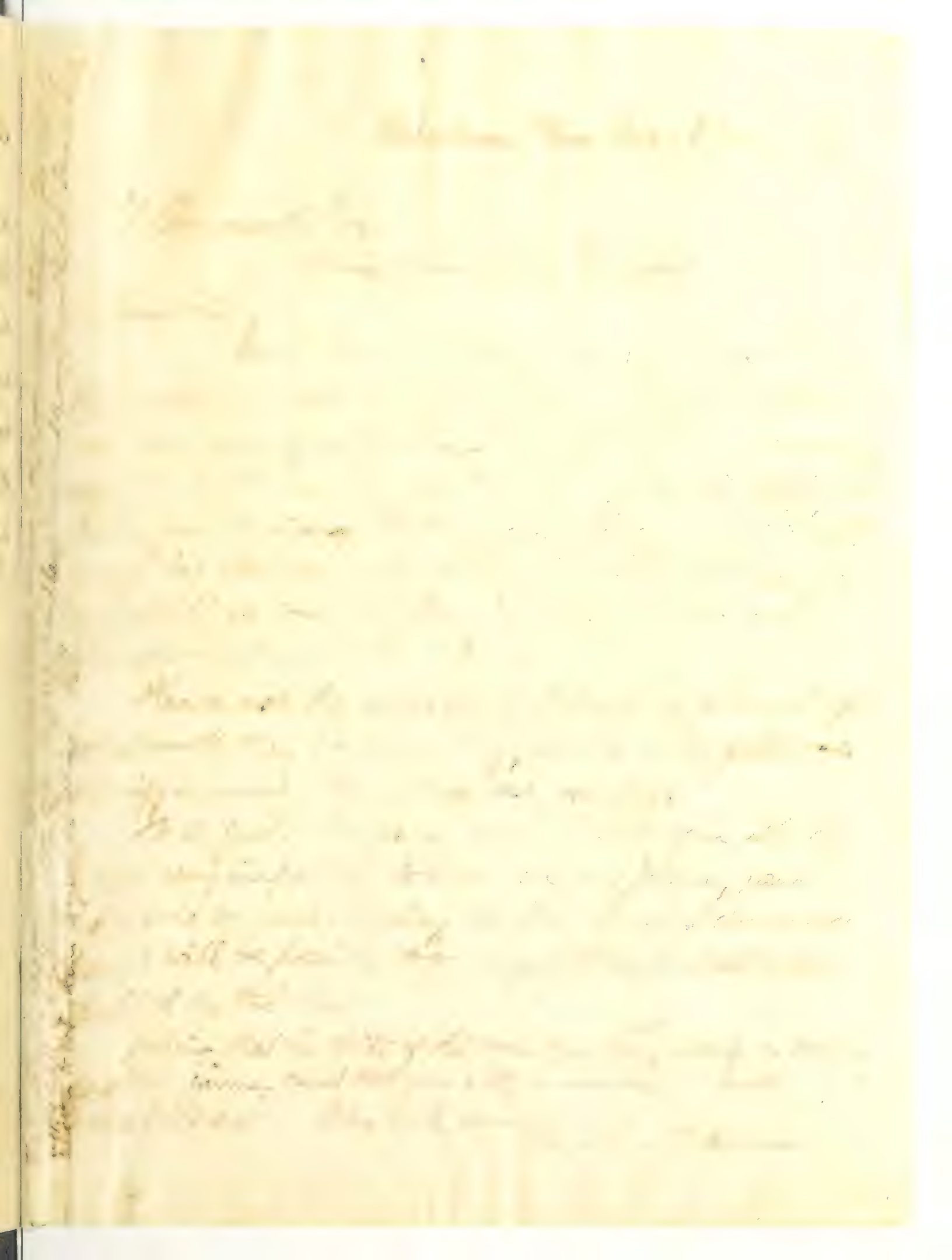
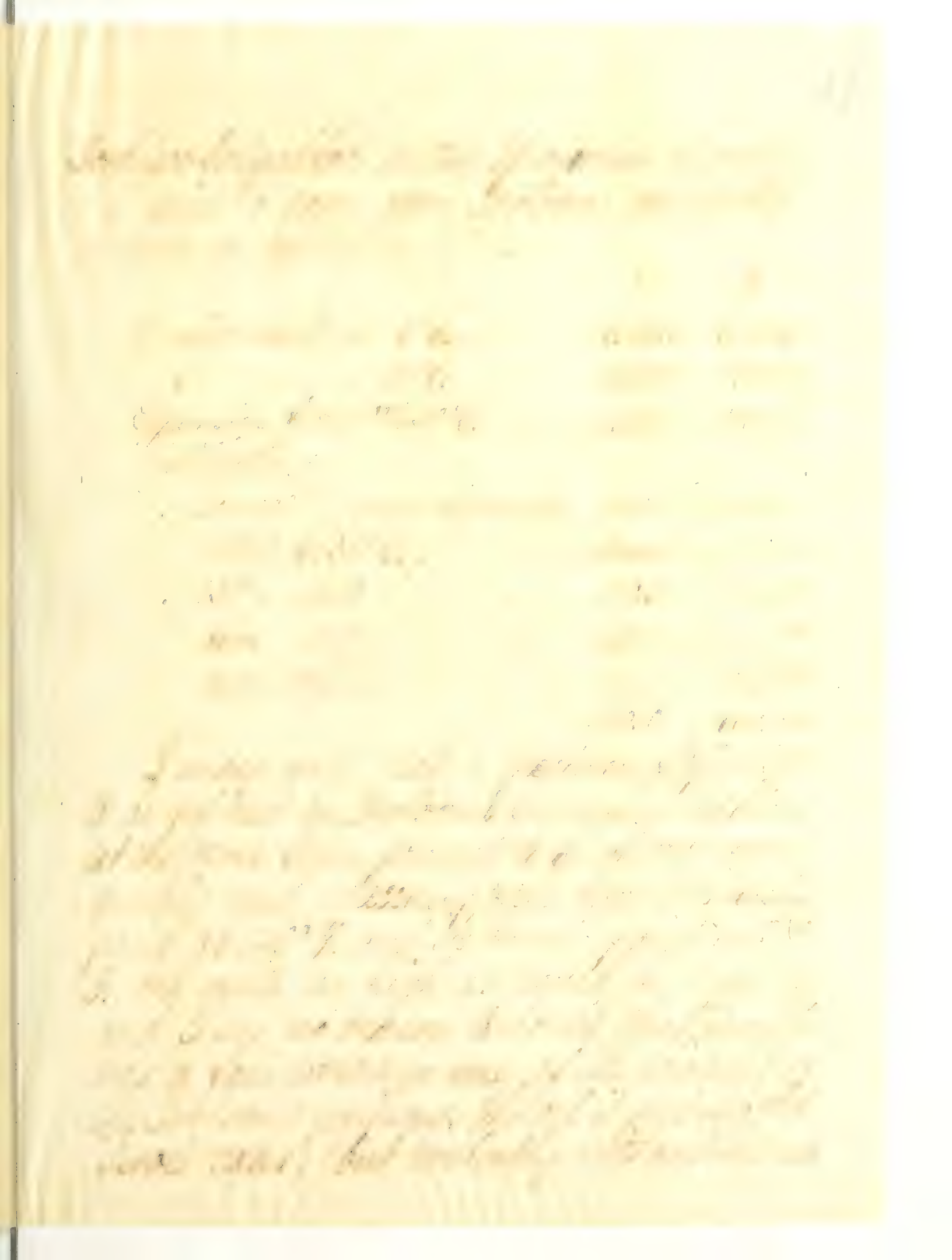
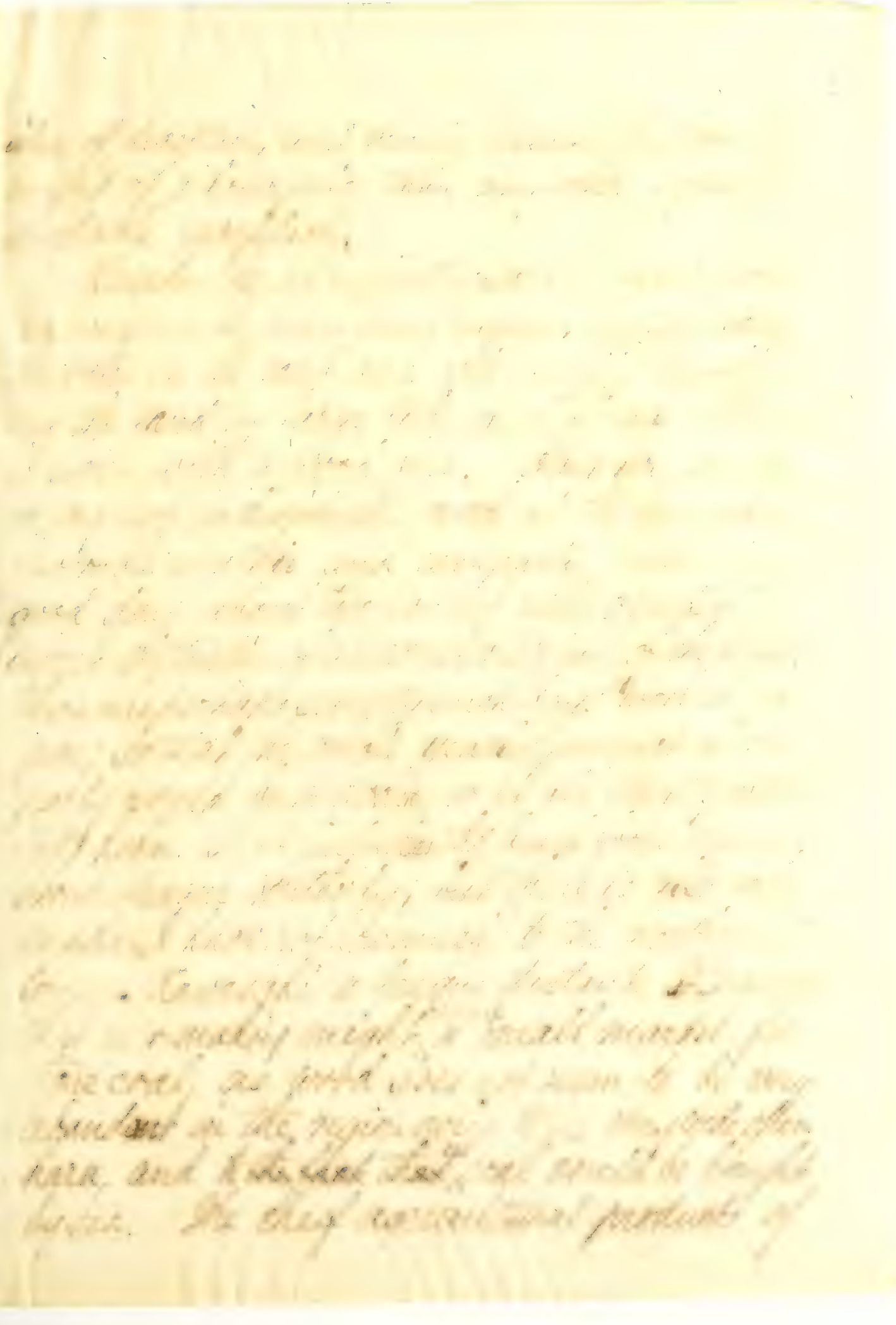
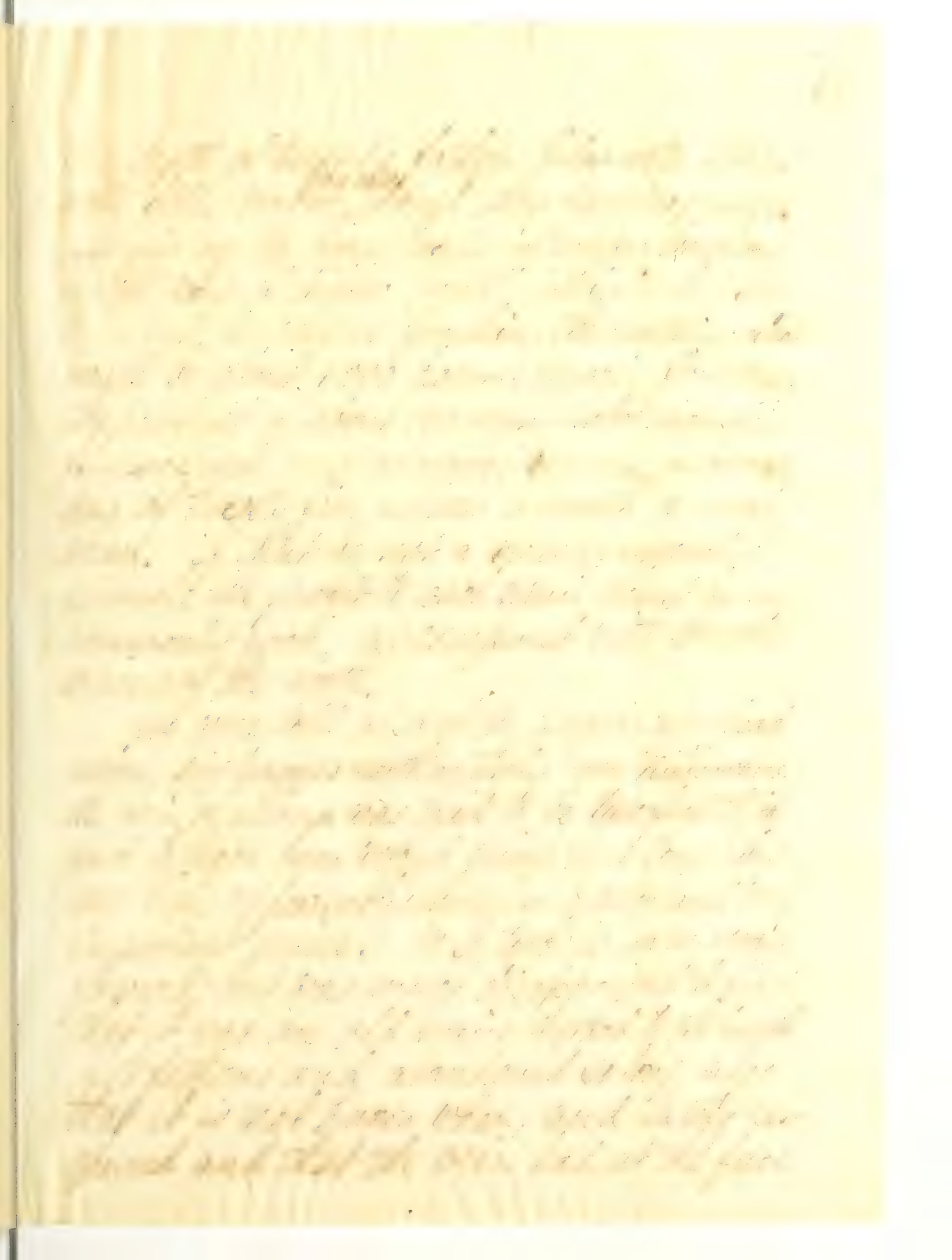
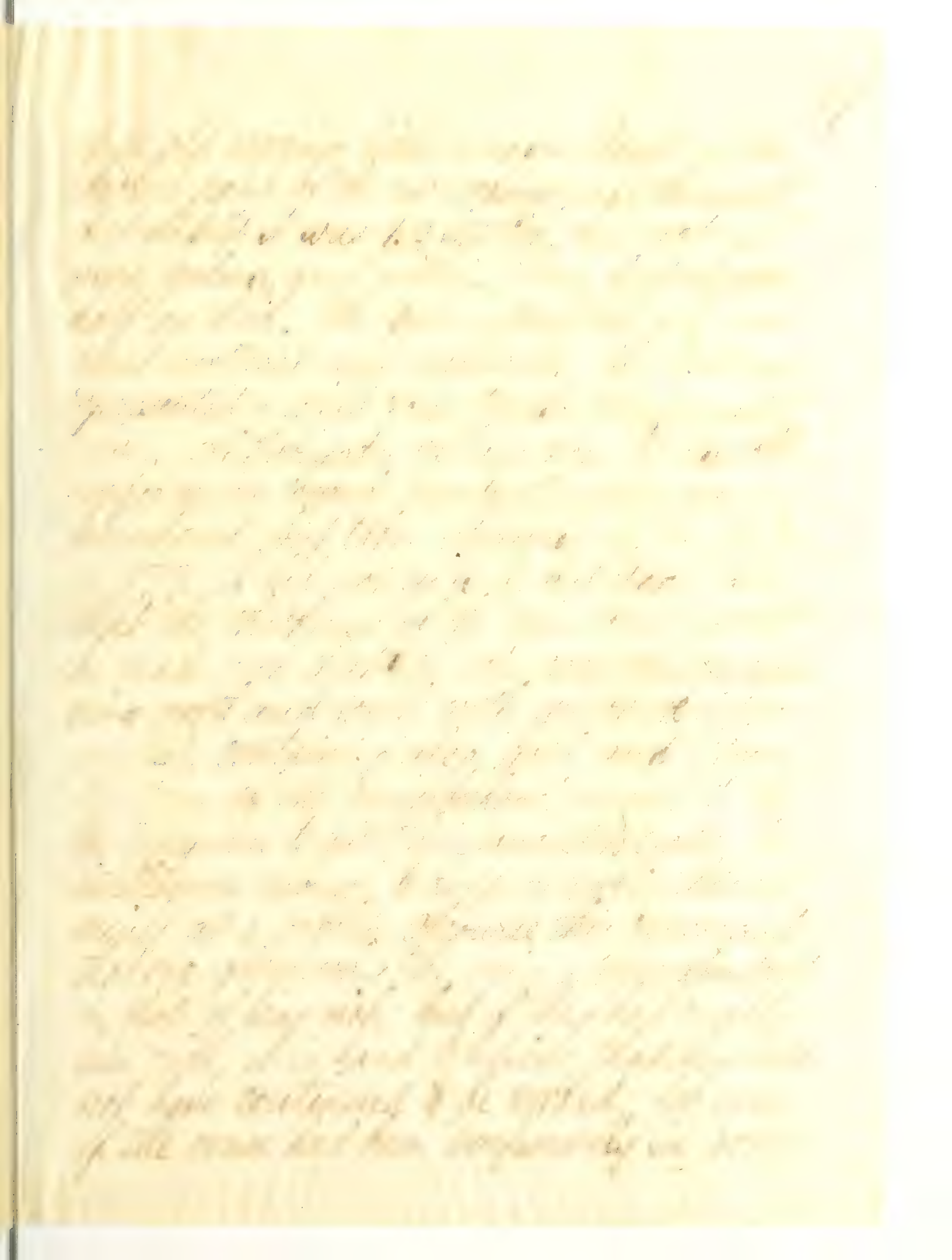
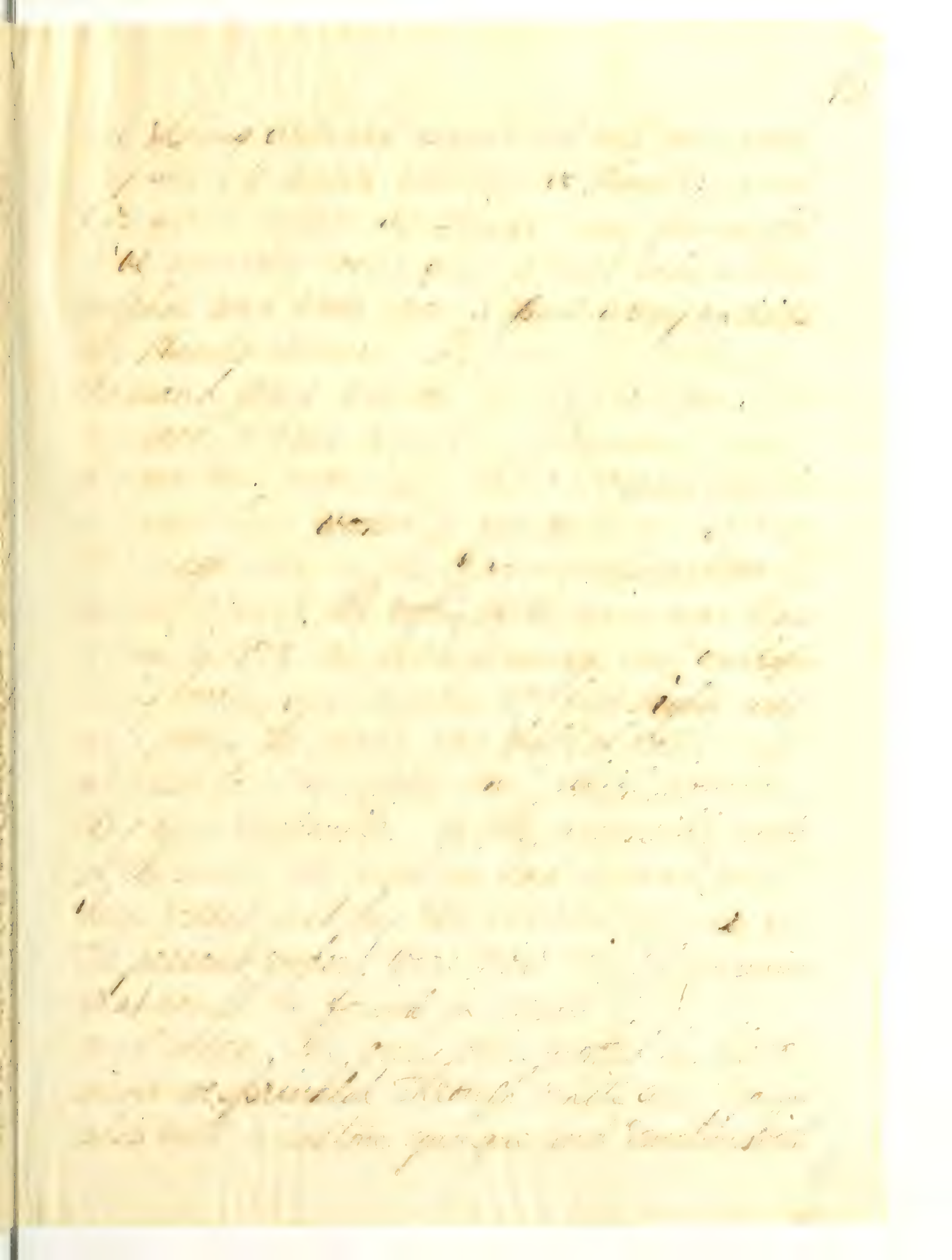
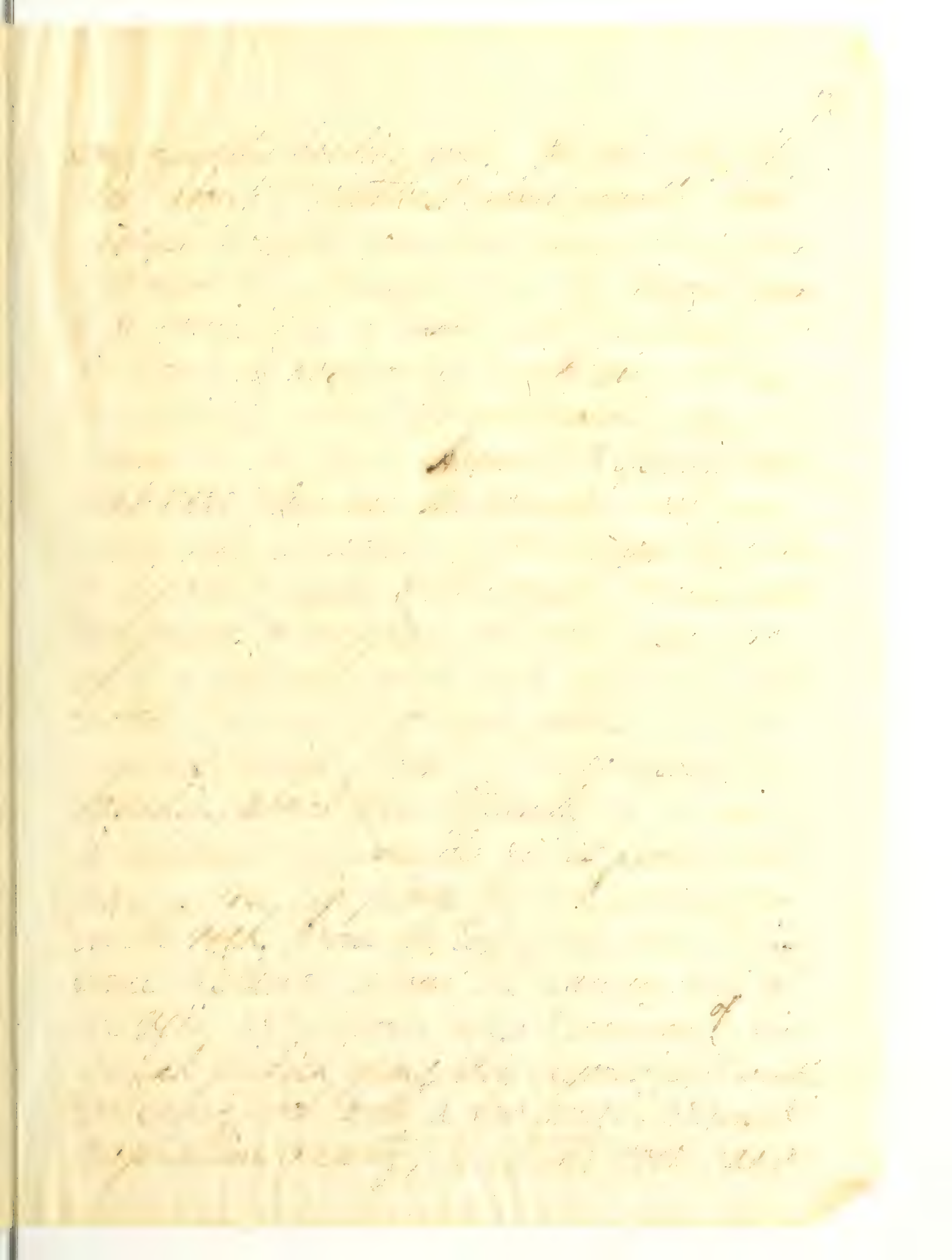
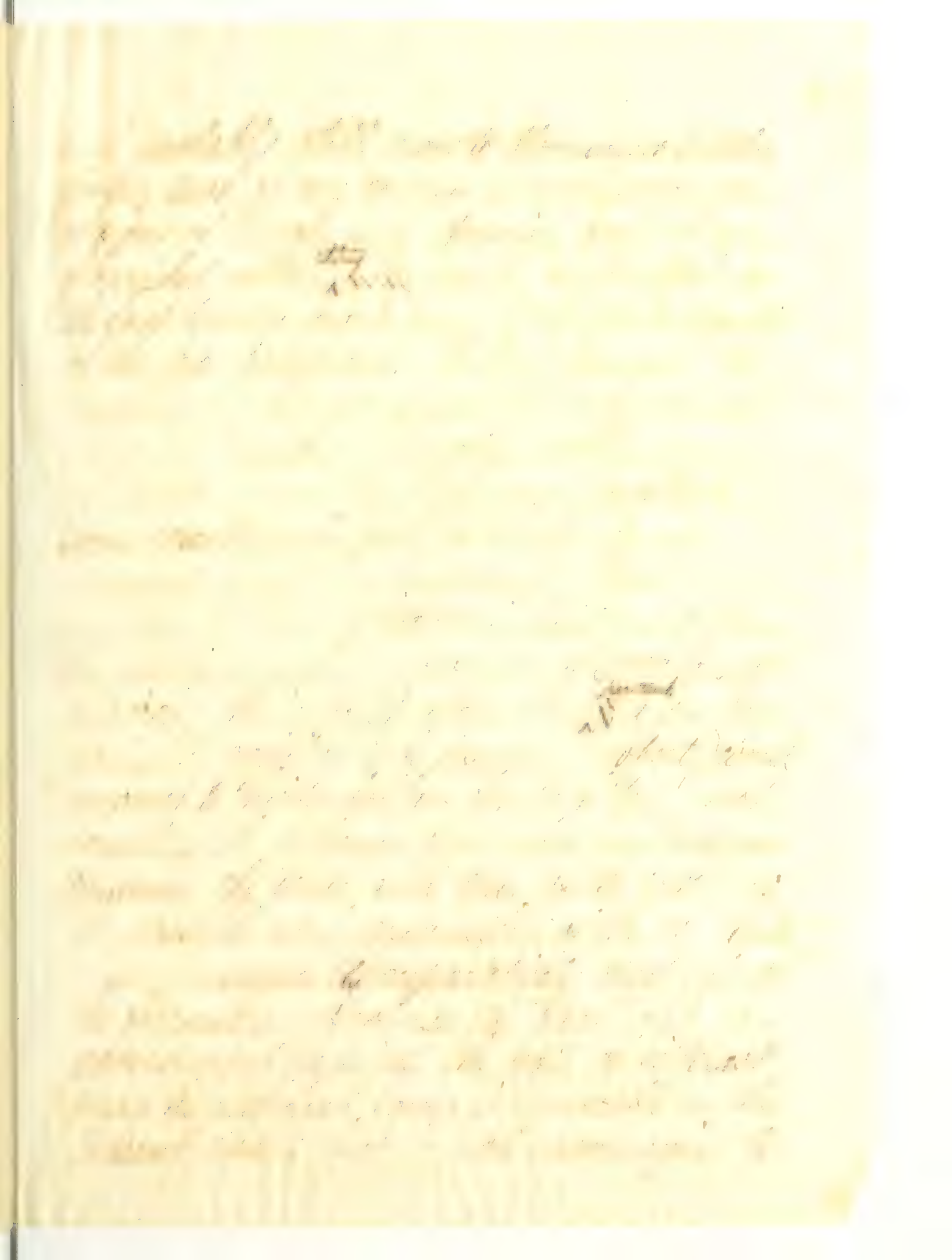
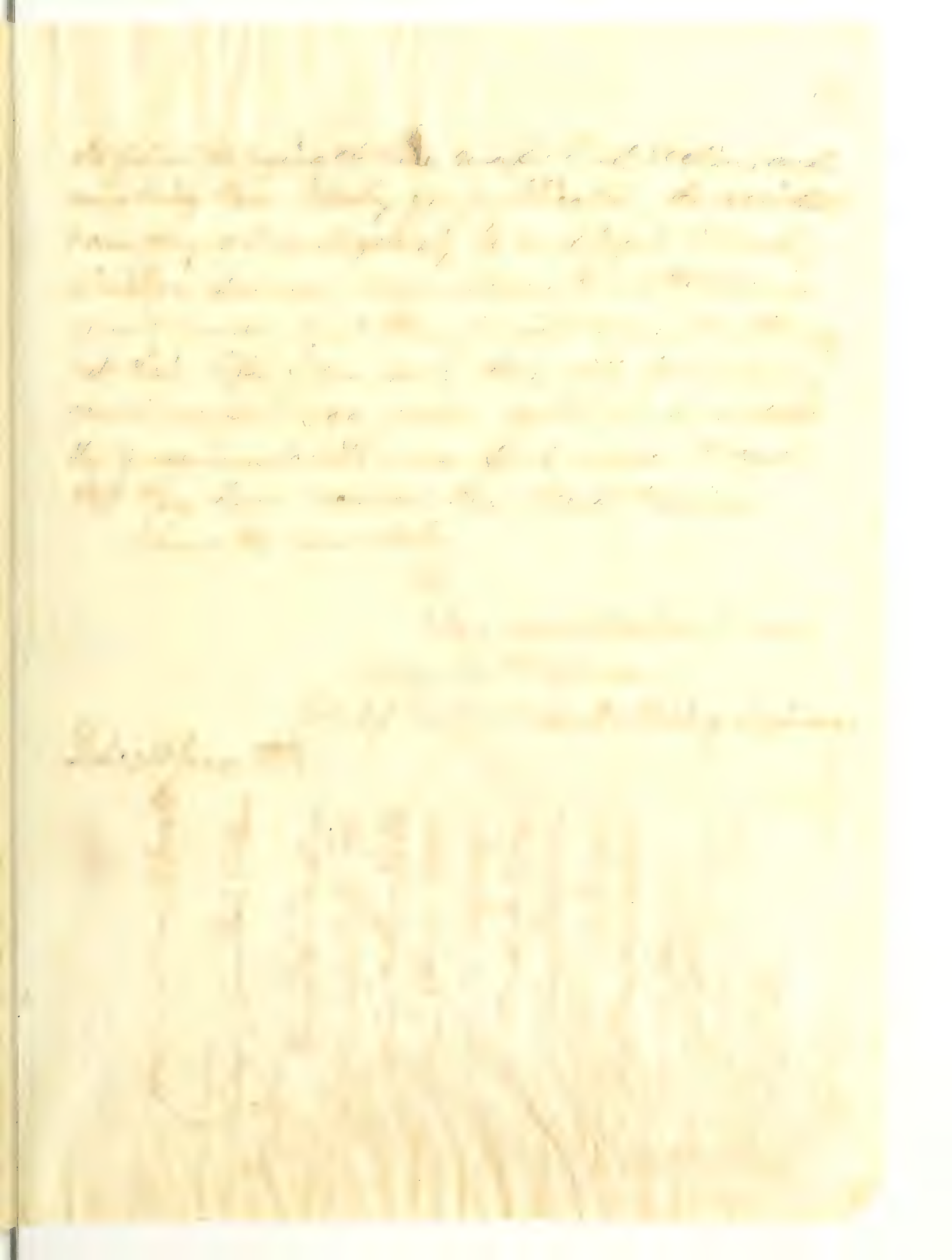
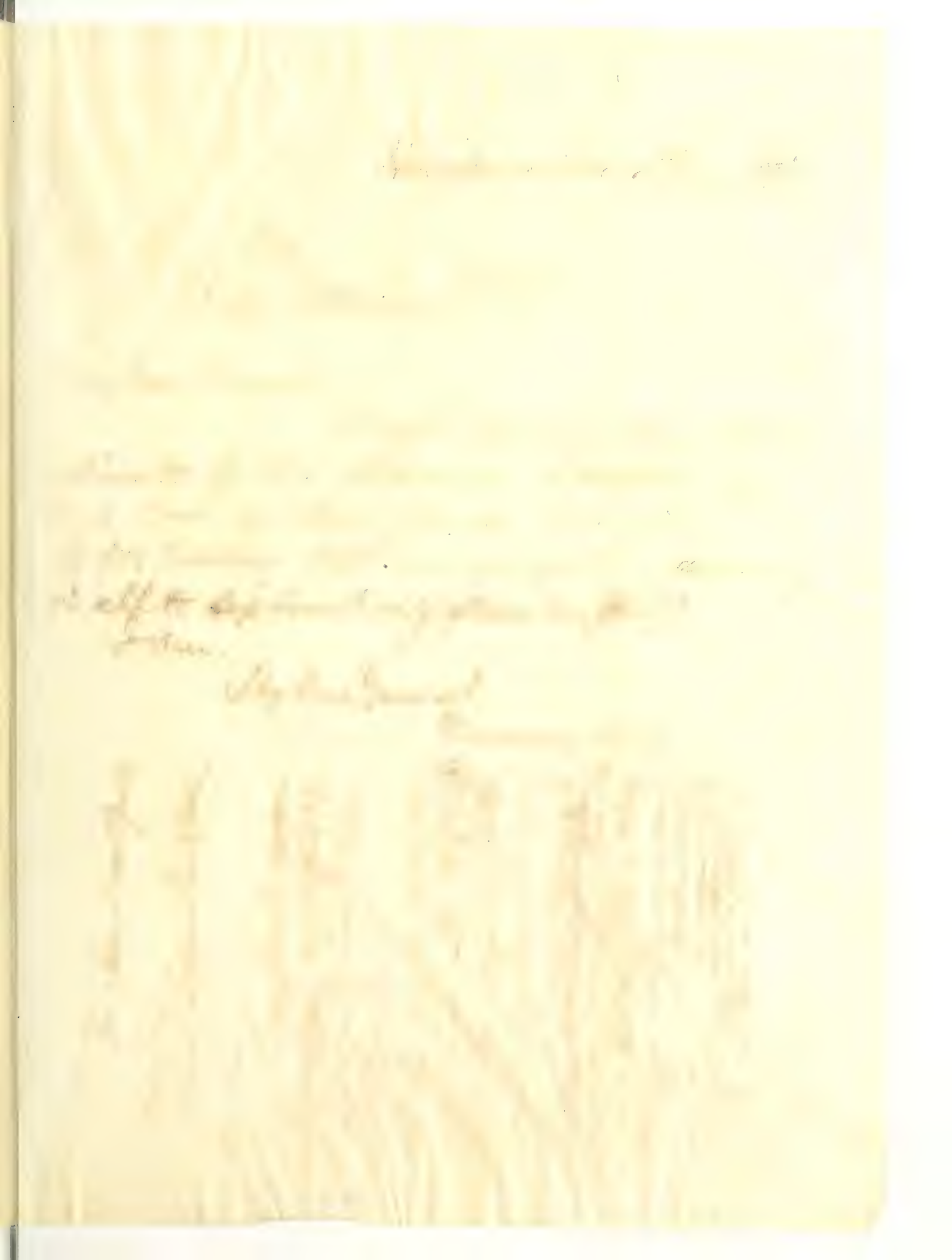
Dear Sir:
Herewith [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] for you [illegible] if you can get no better [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]





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